1

QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW
PUBLIC MEETING #6

MONDAY, JULY 21, 2014

HELD AT:

RASHID AUDITORIUM-HILLMAN CENTER
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY
4902 FORBES AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

EPSA STAFF:

MELLANIE KENDERDINE KAREN WAYLAND MATT McGOVERN JOHN RICHARDS KATE MARKS

ENERGETICS STAFF:

CHRIS KELLEY-FACILITATOR ROB KOROSHETZ-NOTE TAKER NATALIE KEMPKEY-NOTE TAKER

- 1 PANEL 1: NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE: HISTORICAL
- 2 OVERVIEW AND CURRENT STATUS
- 3 THOMAS MURPHY, CO-DIRECTOR, PENN STATE MARCELLUS
- 4 CENTER FOR OUTREACH AND RESEARCH
- 5 PETER TERRANOVA, VICE PRESIDENT, MIDSTREAM ASSETS
- 6 AND SERVICES, UGI ENERGY SERVICES
- 7 JOSH NORDQUIST, DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT,
- 8 ORMAT TECHNOLOGIES
- 9 PIOTR GALITZINE, CHAIRMAN, TMK IPSCO
- 10 THOMAS MINNEY, DIRECTOR-CENTRAL APPALACHIANS
- 11 PROGRAM, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
- 12 HAYLEY BOOK, DIRECTOR OF POLICY, PENNSYLVANIA
- 13 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- 14 PANEL 2: HOW PRUDENT INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT CAN
- 15 HELP MAXIMIZE RESOURCE POTENTIAL
- 16 SHELLEY CORMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT -
- 17 INTERSTATE PIPELINES, ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS
- 18 RORY MILLER, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, ATLANTIC-GULF,
- 19 WILLIAMS
- 20 MAY VA LOR, LEAD RESEARCH ANALYST, LABORERS'
- 21 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (LIUNA)
- 22 KRIS EVANTO, MANAGER-DEVELOPMENT, ACCESS MIDSTREAM

		3
1	PARTNERS	
2	JIM SULLIVAN, MEMBER-PUBLIC GAS POLICY COUNCIL,	
3	AMERICAN PUBLIC GAS ASSOCIATION	
4	PANEL 3: HOW PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS CAN	
5	PRODUCE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUT TO	
6	2030 AND BEYOND	
7	DAVID PEEBLES, VICE PRESIDENT, ASCENT AND SENIOR	
8	DIRECTOR, THE ODEBRECHT GROUP	
9	TOM CONWAY, INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT, THE	
10	UNITED STEELWORKERS	
11	DR. ANDREW GELLMAN, LORD PROFESSOR OF CHEMICAL	
12	ENGINEERING AND CO-DIRECTOR, W.E. SCOTT INSTITUTE	
13	FOR ENERGY INNOVATION, CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	
14	JEFF HERHOLDT, DIRECTOR, WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF	
15	ENERGY	
16	JO SEXTON, DIRECTOR, CAMBRIDGE (OH) AREA CHAMBER	
17	OF COMMERCE	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		

		4
1	A G E N D A	
2	Page	
3	Welcome	
4	Congressman Tim Murphy	
5	Secretary Ernest Moniz	
6	Q&A	
7	Panel 1	
8	Panel 2	
9	Panel 3	
10	Public Comment	
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		

		_
1	PROCEEDINGS	5
2	10:08 a.m.	
3	MODERATOR KELLEY: Well good morning	
4	everyone. Good morning. I'd like to welcome	
5	those of you in the room to the Quadrennial Energy	
6	Review Public Meeting here in Pittsburgh,	
7	Pennsylvania, at the Carnegie-Mellon University.	
8	I'd also like to welcome those of you who are	
9	joining us by live streaming on the web.	
10	My name is Chris Kelley. I'm with	
11	Energetics. We're providing support for the	
12	Department of Energy for this QER effort, and I	
13	have the distinct honor of being a facilitator for	
14	today's meeting. We'll be hearing from a number	
15	of speakers today, but before we get started, I	
16	just have some housekeeping notes.	
17	First, the QER Task Force welcomes	
18	comments from the public. If you wish to make a	
19	comment and have not yet signed up, please do so	
20	at the front. For those who are joining us by	
21	live streaming, please email your comments to	
22	qercomments@hq.doe.gov. We have an outstanding	
I		

6 set of speakers here today. Their comments and presentations can be found after today's session at www.energy.gov/qer. Before we get started, I'd like to read a short statement about the purpose of today's 5 meeting. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory 7 Committee Act, the purpose of today's meeting is to ask for your individual input or your organization's input regarding natural gas 10 transmission, storage and distribution, and provide a forum to exchange information. 11 12 To that end, it would be most helpful to us for you to provide these recommendations and 13 14 information based on your personal experience, 15 your individual advice, information or facts regarding this topic. The object of this session 16 is not to obtain any group position or consensus; 18 rather, the U.S. Department of Energy is seeking 19 as many recommendations as possible from all 20 individuals at this meeting. 21 So with that, allow me to introduce Jim Garrett, the Dean of the College of Engineering 22

		7
1	here at Carnegie-Mellon University. Mr. Garrett.	
2	DEAN GARRETT: Good morning. On behalf	
3	of the entire Carnegie-Mellon community, I am	
4	honored to welcome you to this regional public	
5	forum for the Quadrennial Energy Review. I'm	
6	particularly honored to welcome two of America's	
7	energy policy leaders to this forum.	
8	Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz is leading	
9	the development of this Quadrennial Review on	
10	behalf of the President, and brings to this task a	
11	career march from accomplishment from the lab to	
12	the highest levels of American government.	
13	Congressman Tim Murphy, Carnegie-	
14	Mellon's good friend and partner, and chairman of	
15	the Oversight Investigations Subcommittee of the	
16	House Energy and Commerce Committee is with us	
17	today. Chairman Murphy has been a champion in	
18	ensuring that this region emerges as a national	
19	energy center for focusing on entrepreneurship,	
20	innovation and getting shale development right.	
21	CMU is pleased to be the site for this	
22	important discussion, and we are particularly	
1		

8 pleased to have the event hosted by our Wilton E. Scott Institute for Energy Innovation. The Scott Institute reflects the very best of the spirit of CMU that Andrew Carnegie instilled in this institution when he launched it as a technical trade schools for the sons and daughters of steel 7 workers. The Scott Institute is focused on 9 bringing to bear cutting edge research in the 10 sciences, engineering and public policy to advance practical solutions to real world problems. 11 launched the Scott Institute to be a resource for engaging the very kinds of challenges and 13 14 opportunities this forum will address today. 15 It's also worth noting that where we are 16 gathered for this important discussion, the Hillman Center for Future Generation Technology, 18 we are just a few yards from the spot where the institution that would become the National Energy 19 20 Technology Laboratory was born. 21 NETL played the pivotal role in 22 advancing the technologies that would make shale

9 gas development possible, providing a great example of the power of collaboration among federally supported basic science research, academia and industry. We bring that same spirit of innovation 5 to today's dialogue, which is centered on the 7 question of how we will most safely and effectively realize the full potential of shale 9 resources for America's energy security, sustainability and industrial competitiveness. 11 Secretary Moniz and Chairman Murphy 12 welcome, and thank you for both for bringing your leadership to this important forum. I'm now 13 14 honored to introduce Mellanie Kenderdine, the 15 Director of the Office of Energy Policy and Systems Analysis, and energy counselor to the 16 17 Secretary. 18 Mellanie joined the Secretary's team in May 2013, after serving as the executive director 19 20 and associate director of the MIT Energy Initiative. Before joying MIT, Ms. Kenderdine 21 22 served as the vice president of Washington

- 1 Operations for the Gas Technology Institute. From
- 2 1993 to 2001, she served as a political appointee
- 3 in President Bill Clinton's administration in
- 4 several key posts at the DOE.
- 5 Prior to joining the Clinton
- 6 Administration, Ms. Kenderdine was chief of staff
- 7 and legislative director for New Mexico
- 8 Congressman Bill Richardson, who later was named
- 9 U.S. Secretary of Energy. Please join me in
- 10 welcoming Mellanie Kenderdine.
- 11 (Applause.)
- MS. KENDERDINE: Thank you, Dean
- 13 Garrett, and thank you all for coming today. This
- 14 is our seventh stakeholder outreaching meeting to
- 15 inform the Quadrennial Energy Review. We have a
- 16 total of 15 such meetings scheduled around the
- 17 country. They are designed to be both
- 18 geographically and topically diverse.
- 19 Secretary Moniz is going to say a little
- 20 bit more about the QER in a moment. I just note
- 21 that the office I run at DOE, Energy Policy and
- 22 Systems Analysis, is leading the analysis and

11 outreach efforts for this White House-led initiative, and I want to extend special thanks to my deputy, Karen Wayland and her staff here. They are putting all of these outreach meetings 5 together. 6 They do outstanding work to ensure that 7 your views are integrated into the larger effort that we're all working on. 9 First, I want to introduce you to Dr. Tim Murphy, the Congressman from Pennsylvania's 18th District in the U.S. House of 11 12 Representatives. Several things struck me about Congressman Murphy's file. He has a Ph.D., which 13 14 is pretty rare in Congress. I know (name) has 15 one. He's retiring. I don't know of others. 16 He's a psychologist. I will resist the 17 temptation to tell Congressman psychologist jokes, 18 and instead note that my sister is also a Ph.D. psychologist, and she has given me a strong 19 20 appreciation for this profession. 21 I also Mr. Murphy's commitment to mental 22 health issues. My family and I'm sure many other

- 1 families have been deeply impacted by such issues,
- 2 and I applaud his work in Congressman and his
- 3 ongoing commitment to those issues.
- 4 Congressman Murphy is a member of the
- 5 House Energy and Commerce Committee, the committee
- 6 that gave me my start on energy policy almost 30
- 7 years ago, when I was chief of staff and
- 8 legislative director for Congressman Richardson
- 9 then.
- 10 I'm sure you all know the Energy and
- 11 Commerce Committee has broad jurisdiction over
- 12 energy issues, and Congressman Murphy has been a
- 13 strong supporter and advocate on that committee
- 14 for things such as energy research and support of
- 15 carbon capture and storage.
- 16 Finally, Congressman Murphy founded the
- 17 Congressional Gas Caucus, is focused on
- 18 responsible development of shale gas. I have a
- 19 long professional history working with natural gas
- 20 issues, as has Secretary Moniz. When we were at
- 21 MIT together, we both worked for several years as
- 22 researchers on the MIT Future of Natural Gas

13 study, where we analyze the many impacts of unconventional gas development on U.S. energy markets and global markets. We look forward to hearing from Mr. 5 Murphy and his insights on this topic. Ladies and gentlemen, Congressman Murphy. 7 (Applause.) Congressman Tim Murphy 9 CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: Thank you. Good morning, it's great to be with you for this topic, which Pittsburgh is the ideal location to discuss 11 12 anything from energy, and a special welcome to Secretary Moniz. Thank you for being here again. 13 14 You're always welcome back in the energy capital 15 of the world. 16 (Laughter.) 17 CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: I say that because 18 every square inch below us has got some coal, some 19 natural gas, and of course nuclear energy began 20 here and it was not too far from here that the oil 21 drilling first started. When I talk to my 22 colleagues from Texas and they start telling me

14 about it, I say wait a minute. We taught you how to do that, so just back off. 3 This shale revolution that we are in the beginnings of continues to have global impact, and 5 I want to talk about where this is leading us here, and how we are faced with several major 7 challenges regionally, nationally and worldwide, and how energy is going to be an important part of 9 that answer. Remember that polar vortex we had a few 10 months ago, and it was cold, but there was a huge 11 12 impact that that had, particularly in the New England area. That is as there's been a push to 13 14 reduce the amount of coal-produced energy, which 15 will be perhaps a 60 gigawatt loss in the next couple of years, there continues to be a higher 16 demand for electricity. 18 But when the temperature in New York 19 City bottomed out at seven degrees in January, the

That's about 30 times higher than the equivalent

price to deliver natural gas in the City spiked to

a record \$120 per million Btus in the spot market.

20

21

- 1 natural gas a hundred miles away in the Marcellus
- 2 shale region.
- 3 Utilities had to also fire up gas plants
- 4 using jet fuel, and a New England paper mill had
- 5 to shut down. These prices weren't caused by
- 6 speculation. It was a capacity issue based upon
- 7 production and pipelines delivering that to the
- 8 region.
- 9 Now the governors of the region
- 10 requested a pipeline big enough to deliver a
- 11 maximum of 600 million cubic feet per day, which
- 12 would add less than ten percent to that capacity,
- 13 and as we face this problem of building more
- 14 pipelines, having that achieved is going to be
- 15 critically important.
- Pipeline permitting delays of more than
- 17 90 days have risen 28 percent since 2005. Now
- 18 when the House passed the bipartisan Energy and
- 19 Commerce bill, the Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting
- 20 Reform Act, was to eliminate those barriers. We
- 21 still hopes the Senate moves forward on this,
- 22 because we need it.

- 1 But the major areas that we natural gas
- 2 in particular is for exports, manufacturing,
- 3 thermal electricity and energy production and
- 4 transportation. First let me talk about exports.
- 5 As we know, gas is less than about \$4 per unit in
- 6 the United States, but in Europe it's over ten,
- 7 Japan about 15-1/2 dollars, China about 15 and a
- 8 quarter, India about 13.75.
- 9 But there's an impact upon this, which
- 10 of course is in the news every day in the last few
- 11 months. Last summer when I had some members of
- 12 the Ukraine Parliament come here to the Pittsburgh
- 13 region, at that time they voiced their deep
- 14 concerns of what Russia and Gazprom were going to
- 15 do to them and continue to threaten them, and now
- 16 we see those things have to come to fruition, as
- 17 it continues to be a military issues and a
- 18 substantial issue for the people of Ukraine.
- 19 Similar is an issue for Poland. When I
- 20 visited there about six weeks ago, they described
- 21 their grave concern in Poland and throughout the
- 22 Balkan states. Poland has a natural gas contract

17 with Russian Gazprom going to 2022, and a large percent there and so much of the EU natural gas is dependent upon buying it from Russia. Russia, of course, wishing to protect 5 its monopoly, will use whatever force is within its quiver to make sure that happens, that recent 7 issues that have taken place with the downing of a Malaysian jet airliner by Russian separatists, which the president says pretty clearly has been with Russian-made weapons, Russian training and Russian backing, the pressure needs to be exerted 11 12 to fight back against that. But when we put American ships out in 13 14 the sea, it is clear that Russia understands were 15 not going to fly sorties over the former Soviet 16 block countries. We are not going to launch missiles from our cruisers and our frigates or submarines. 18 So whereas I see that Putin will not be 19 20 afraid of any military force assembled by the 21 United States in Eastern Europe, the Balkan states

or in the seas surrounding, what would send a

- 1 shockwave throughout Gazprom would be to see a
- 2 fleet of LNG ships headed that way.
- 3 As Poland and Germany have built their
- 4 LNG terminals, that is important. As they see
- 5 those things coming forward, and also noting that
- 6 many of the officials I talked in Poland and in
- 7 the Balkan states.
- 8 They said we recognize Russia is
- 9 fearless on this, but we have to meet with the
- 10 same sort of fearlessness, and understand that
- 11 despite their attempts to basically eliminate us
- 12 several times, we cannot let that happen again.
- Now we have this massive resource of
- 14 natural gas in the United States. What we have
- 15 here, the U.S. used about 25 trillion cubic feet
- 16 of natural gas in 2012. We have 3,850,000,000
- 17 cubic feet altogether, and Pennsylvania is now the
- 18 largest, second largest natural gas producer.
- 19 Shale gas 25 percent of domestic
- 20 production, and a decade ago it was only one
- 21 percent of this. In the next two years, Marcellus
- 22 will supply almost one-fifth of the country's gas

- 1 supply, and growth and production is dependent
- 2 upon a profitable spot price.
- 3 If it falls to quickly, production will
- 4 fall as well, but if it rises too quickly, usage
- 5 will become a problem and the demand will drop.
- 6 In that area is manufacturing. The greater
- 7 production of natural gas means higher demand for
- 8 locally-made oil and piping tube. Steel
- 9 production in the U.S. energy markets accounts for
- 10 about ten percent of domestic steel production,
- 11 nearly 8,000 American jobs in more than 22 states.
- 12 U.S. producers invested hundreds of
- 13 millions of dollars to take advantage of this,
- 14 including nearby in McKeesport in the U.S. Steel
- 15 plant. But what has happened here is we're also
- 16 fighting the dumping of oil country tubular good
- 17 products, particularly from China, Korea, Turkey,
- 18 India and other countries.
- We're pleased that the Department of
- 20 Commerce announced a reversal of their decision
- 21 and saying they do see this as a dumping issue.
- 22 When a country like Korea imports grew by 1,000

- 1 percent and they don't even use their OCTG pipes,
- 2 and we're waiting now for a decision from other
- 3 divisions to determine if we're going to have
- 4 tariffs on this.
- 5 But we shouldn't be dependent upon this.
- 6 If we really are using more of the pipe and
- 7 building more of the pipelines that we need, this
- 8 helps increase demand. But we also have to make
- 9 sure there's fair trade with other nations that
- 10 are dumping.
- 11 The third area, the thermal area, is an
- 12 area we have to understand, that natural gas
- 13 cannot replace nuclear and it cannot replace coal.
- 14 Where we have been moving forward is more clean
- 15 coal technology. I applaud the research efforts
- 16 of NETL, in continuing to find areas for this, and
- 17 the Department of Energy's continued support for
- 18 clean coal technology. What we have to make sure
- 19 is we're understanding that we have advanced quite
- 20 a distance in cleaner coal production. We have
- 21 reduced the emissions massively over the last two
- 22 decades, and what we also need to improve this

21 1 further. 2 I'd like to challenge students in saying if you are the one that comes up with a way of increasing the amount of energy we get out of a lump of coal, instead of it being about 35 to 40 5 percent if you can get 70 to 80 percent and reduce 7 emissions even more, not only will you probably win the Nobel Prize, but you may become the 9 world's first trillionaire. So good luck on that 10 process. But the U.S., having the most 11 12 recoverable coal in the world, and has enough to meet about 294 years' worth of demand, we need to 13 14 continue that, rather than see this drop in the 15 use of this. 16 Finally, let me say that it is this partnership, working forward with all these areas 18 of energy, nuclear, coal and natural gas, which this region depends upon. But it is that balance 19 20 with also recognizing the global impact. I would much rather be spending the money on pipelines and 21 22

on exploration of natural gas and on advancing

- 1 these LNG terminals for exports, than saying that
- 2 we are going to continue to find ways to deal with
- 3 this global military threat instead.
- 4 That is what we should be doing, and
- 5 recognizing the energy use will continue to grow
- 6 here in the United States, even though it dropped
- 7 to second place as the world's biggest
- 8 manufacturer behind China. We can gain that back,
- 9 and we have this incredible advantage because of
- 10 the amount of domestic energy we have here.
- 11 The idea is to move forward on sound
- 12 science, to remove the shackles from this, and to
- 13 this extent I applaud the Department of Energy in
- 14 their efforts to make sure that America continues
- 15 to be the global leader in energy production, and
- 16 doing this in a sound and scientific fashion.
- 17 Thank you very much.
- 18 (Applause.)
- 19 MS. KENDERDINE: Thank you, Congressman
- 20 Murphy. Now I would like to introduce you to
- 21 Ernest Moniz, the nation's 13th Secretary of
- 22 Energy. I'm going to tell you why that's a lucky

- 1 13. Fifteen years ago, then Undersecretary Moniz
- 2 and I flew to Morgantown, West Virginia and
- 3 Pittsburgh to discuss the possibility of turning
- 4 what was then the Federal Energy Technology Center
- 5 into a national lab.
- 6 Our work culminated in the establishment
- 7 of the National Energy Technology Lab, NETL. I
- 8 think its DOE's -- it's still DOE's newest
- 9 national laboratory, and we flew up to Morgantown,
- 10 West Virginia with Senator Byrd and Secretary
- 11 Richardson at the time, and NETL became a national
- 12 lab. It was through no small part it was now-
- 13 Secretary Moniz's efforts to get that done.
- 14 Our efforts in this regard underscore
- 15 Secretary Moniz's long-held commitment to an all
- 16 of the above energy strategy, albeit one that
- 17 comes with a strong caveat. All of the above must
- 18 be pursued in the context of a carbon-constrained
- 19 world.
- This approach guides President Obama's
- 21 energy policy today. Again, Secretary Moniz's
- 22 commitment to this approach is long-standing. Not

2.4

- 1 only did we do the future of natural gas study at
- 2 MIT, we did the future of coal, future of nuclear,
- 3 future of the nuclear fuel cycle, the future of
- 4 the electric grid and the future of solar, which I
- 5 hear they will finally complete this year. It's
- 6 been a study that is a long time coming.
- 7 All of these studies have been done over
- 8 the course of many, many years and nine years or
- 9 so, all in the context of carbon constraints.
- 10 Before becoming Energy Secretary, where he is
- 11 following through on the President's commitment to
- 12 all of the above, Secretary Moniz was a Physics
- 13 professor at MIT for 40 years, and was also the
- 14 director of the MIT Energy Initiative.
- 15 He was a member of the President's
- 16 Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, and
- 17 was DOE's undersecretary in the Clinton
- 18 Administration, where I first had the pleasure of
- 19 working with him. Ladies and gentlemen, U.S.
- 20 Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz.
- 21 (Applause.)
- 22 Secretary Ernest Moniz

- 1 SECRETARY MONIZ: Well thank you,
- 2 Mellanie, and also thanks to our hosts here at
- 3 Carnegie-Mellon, the Dean of Engineering and I
- 4 think where I used to come from, we agree that
- 5 this is the second best school of engineering in
- 6 the world. It really is great to be here. I
- 7 appreciate the hospitality.
- I also see my old friend, Jerry Cohen, I
- 9 guess former president of maybe 16 years, Ivy
- 10 League, and president Cohen just on Friday, he's
- 11 co-chairing a new commission set up by the --
- 12 asked for by the Congress at the Department of
- 13 Energy, the Commission on the Future of Our
- 14 National Laboratories. So we also thank Jerry for
- 15 his continuing service to the country and to DOE
- 16 specifically in this context.
- 17 I know your current president, Subra
- 18 Suresh is out of the country at this moment. But
- 19 just to say that he's also a very long-standing
- 20 old colleague from MIT. Congressman Murphy, thank
- 21 you for being here. I was in Pittsburgh last in
- 22 October, and we seem to always do these gigs

26 together, since we were together with a little business roundtable back then. 3 Mellanie already mentioned you as being a founder and chair of the Congressional Natural Gas Caucus. His audacious statement about the energy capital of the world, of being here. 7 think there's some argument there. CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: We can be 8 9 audacious. 10 SECRETARY MUNIZ: That's right, and in fact I'll say that, as he said, it's not only with 11 12 the current shale gas revolution, and I might say 13 some wet shale gas as well, which is a very important part of the story, but also nuclear 14 15 power. 16 I was just in China a week and half ago for the annual Teaching in Economic Dialogue, and 18 the enormous program between Westinghouse and its 19 new, new generation reactor, the AP-1000 with the Chinese is a very, very big story and in fact a 20 21 story that we'll also be pursuing here today. 22 Even beyond that, just to mention one

- 1 other thing, that on the demand side, energy
- 2 efficiency. Pittsburgh is a city, member of our
- 3 better buildings challenge, which talks about
- 4 getting 20 percent better efficiency out of
- 5 buildings by 2020. We have more than three
- 6 billion square feet across the country committed
- 7 to this. Pittsburgh is in the middle of that, and
- 8 in fact later today, I'm going to have a chance to
- 9 go to the PNC Plaza and see their new I think it's
- 10 800,000 square foot building, which will open in
- 11 about a year.
- 12 It has a whole bunch of novel
- 13 technologies, and they're looking for 30 percent
- 14 energy efficiency gains, I believe, and probably
- 15 exceed Leed Platinum. So a lot of energy stuff
- 16 going on here indeed, and I'll also mention that
- 17 our NETL Pittsburgh branch is also in the district
- 18 of Congressman Murphy, and we appreciate his
- 19 support.
- 20 I'll just give a very brief callout to
- 21 Congressman Doyle, who couldn't be here, because
- 22 our Bettis Laboratory is in his district I was

- 1 informed today, and he's also like Congressman,
- 2 like Chairman Murphy, a member of the Energy and
- 3 Commerce Committee. So these are two people that
- 4 we love to deal with on energy issues.
- 5 Maybe I'll just mention one other thing.
- 6 When I was here in October, you may recall I
- 7 expressed my hope then that the Red Sox and the
- 8 Pirates would be in the World Series. We held up
- 9 our end of the bargain.
- 10 (Laughter.)
- 11 SECRETARY MUNIZ: We did give you some
- 12 revenge over the Cardinals, but unfortunately I
- 13 think I can't make the same promise this year, at
- 14 least for the Red Sox, who are currently in last
- 15 place. But okay, moving on.
- So let me say a few words about the
- 17 Quadrennial Energy Review, just to frame it, those
- 18 of you not familiar with it, and then of course go
- 19 and say something more specifically about the
- 20 topic of today, shale gas, its production and also
- 21 associated issues of infrastructure.
- 22 So the Quadrennial Energy Review is

- 1 something that was put forward in President
- 2 Obama's Climate Action Plan last June, following
- 3 the recommendation made by his advisory group on
- 4 science and technology. The idea is that while we
- 5 are the Department of Energy, the fact is energy
- 6 issues are very important to almost every
- 7 organization, almost every department, every
- 8 agency in the government.
- 9 You just think about the important
- 10 energy entities across the government. So the
- 11 Quadrennial Energy Review is an attempt, it's a
- 12 charge, but I think we're making terrific
- 13 progress. It's an attempt to put together a
- 14 policy development process that brings together
- 15 all those threads, whether it's the Department of
- 16 Energy obviously, but Department of Defense,
- 17 Department of State, Department of Commerce,
- 18 Agriculture, you can just go on and on and on, to
- 19 do so using the convening power of the White
- 20 House.
- 21 So co-chairs from the Council on
- 22 Environmental Quality and Office of Science and

- 1 Technology Policy, but the Department of Energy
- 2 forming the executive secretariat, providing the
- 3 capacity for deep analysis, etcetera, to move this
- 4 forward.
- 5 That's what the office under Mellanie's
- 6 director, Energy Policy and Systems Analysis, is
- 7 really the point of that spear, in weaving
- 8 together this rather complex story on setting, on
- 9 developing actionable energy policy. Now given
- 10 that it is a rather large task to stand up this
- 11 kind of a process, and execute it over a four year
- 12 horizon, the decision was made to start out by
- 13 taking a one year chunk at the beginning, and to
- 14 focus it exclusively on energy infrastructure, the
- 15 transmission, storage and distribution of energy.
- 16 That was declared last summer in the
- 17 Climate Action Plan, and I think the wisdom of
- 18 choosing that as an initial focus has only come
- 19 more sharply into focus since then, as we have
- 20 seen a number of infrastructure challenges.
- 21 Congressman Murphy mentioned, for
- 22 example, the polar vortex. There we saw, as he

- 1 said, tremendous increases in natural gas prices
- 2 in New York, New England. New England a major
- 3 part of lack of energy infrastructure, in
- 4 particular getting gas from here to there. Polar
- 5 vortex, propane, upper Midwest, huge problem,
- 6 infrastructure problem.
- 7 How do you know? The price differential
- 8 between the two big hubs in Texas and Kansas not
- 9 used, because you couldn't move it easily north.
- 10 Oil by rail. We all know we've seen that, trying
- 11 to get oil out of the Bakken shale without the
- 12 infrastructure, without a commensurate level of
- 13 development.
- In fact, one of the major stories, and
- 15 this is why I will again reinforce something
- 16 Congressman Murphy said. This is really a
- 17 terrific place to have this meeting focus on
- 18 natural gas, and by the way, in a few weeks, we'll
- 19 be having one in Bismarck, North Dakota, which
- 20 will -- of course that's where the big shale oil
- 21 production is booming.
- 22 But the point is North Dakota and

- 1 Pennsylvania really highlight one of the very
- 2 important features of this shale, gas and oil
- 3 revolution. Namely, we are seeing booming
- 4 production in areas that, at least not in the
- 5 recent past, have been major centers of
- 6 production.
- With that comes infrastructure
- 8 challenges that have to kind of catch up with a
- 9 whole bunch of issues about these gas and oil
- 10 flowing in very different directions, from source
- 11 to market. So really here this is a tremendously
- 12 important area to discuss that, and indeed there
- 13 are many questions to be pursued, and those will
- 14 be spelled out in a few minutes.
- 15 I'll also mention that another challenge
- 16 to the infrastructure comes, and again certainly
- 17 in parts of the Marcellus, we see a lot of natural
- 18 gas liquid production. So the Marcellus, in terms
- 19 of dry gas so-called, has gone from like two to
- 20 roughly 20 percent of the nation's natural gas in
- 21 a period of like seven years. This is
- 22 unprecedented, really, in this kind of a business.

- 1 But in addition, we are seeing enormous
- 2 amounts of natural gas liquids production,
- 3 propane, butane, ethane, other anes, and these are
- 4 tremendously important. They are tremendously
- 5 important to the economic equation.
- 6 They are tremendously important as
- 7 feedstock to industry. They are tremendously
- 8 important for heating many parts of our country.
- 9 Our homes are heating with propane for example,
- 10 and that's another challenge to our
- 11 infrastructure.
- 12 How do you move it, how do you process
- 13 it, etcetera. So this is another very important
- 14 question to be addressed here today. I might say
- 15 again, following a little bit on that, that the
- 16 shale gas revolution certainly is impacting so
- 17 many major sectors in our society.
- 18 For example, electricity. In New
- 19 England, again to use New England as an example,
- 20 we are seeing electricity supply more than 50
- 21 percent natural gas. This is raising issues, both
- 22 of infrastructure and fuel diversity. So how are

- 1 we as a country going to address this issue of
- 2 fuel diversity, even as we have this abundance of
- 3 moderately-priced natural gas?
- 4 The two things I mentioned earlier,
- 5 nuclear and efficiency may be, of course,
- 6 important parts of that equation. As I said
- 7 already, industry. We're seeing a huge
- 8 manufacturing renaissance. The numbers are a bit
- 9 hard to pin down, but we could see as much as \$200
- 10 billion invented in new manufacturing capacity,
- 11 pretty much directly because of the shale gas
- 12 revolution. It's enormous.
- 13 We see the impact at the consumer level,
- 14 home heating bills for example. Certainly again
- 15 where I come from in New England, lots and lots of
- 16 gas heating as well. We're seeing it there. So
- 17 this is really permeating throughout our society.
- 18 Now having said that -- oh, I'm sorry.
- 19 The last point I'll make is Mellanie mentioned our
- 20 critical push towards lowering carbon emissions.
- 21 The United States is roughly halfway to President
- 22 Obama's goal of a 17 percent reduction by 2020,

- 1 and about half of that has been accomplished
- 2 because of natural gas.
- 3 So natural gas, even as it has
- 4 stimulated the economy in so many ways, has also
- 5 been contributing to lower CO2 emissions. Now of
- 6 course having said all of that, we also know that
- 7 it has to be produced responsibly, and we have
- 8 challenges. We have said consistently, and I
- 9 certainly will continue to say that the
- 10 environmental footprint issues in shale
- 11 production, oil or gas, they are challenging, but
- 12 they are manageable, but we must manage them. We
- 13 must manage them all the time.
- 14 Now I believe there is -- we can see
- 15 significant progress being made in a number of
- 16 issues, more consistently well completion,
- 17 etcetera, better management of flow back water to
- 18 the surface. But we still have to keep pushing
- 19 down on this, and we can do better.
- 20 Another issue that has just come up is
- 21 methane emissions. Again, I think we're making
- 22 progress, but we have to look at methane emissions

- 1 end to end. It's not only in the production side,
- 2 but it is in the infrastructure of delivery of
- 3 natural gas to the consumer.
- 4 Again my home town Boston, we have lots
- 5 and lots of the very old cast iron pipe. We've
- 6 got to work on renewing our infrastructure and
- 7 doing so, capturing the opportunity to lower
- 8 things like methane emissions, which as you know
- 9 is also a greenhouse gas.
- 10 So there's lots of opportunity here.
- 11 We're seeing the results of that opportunity. But
- 12 we still have challenges that we have to meet, and
- 13 certainly President Obama continues to advocate
- 14 for expansion of this production, for the impacts
- 15 on our economy, but also the call for us to work
- 16 in all the ways we can, at the federal level, at
- 17 the state level, working with companies, to reduce
- 18 all aspects of the environmental footprint.
- 19 The last thing I'll say in terms of an
- 20 issue that we must deal with as we look at the oil
- 21 and gas revolution in the United States, is there
- 22 and in other parts of our energy industry the need

37 for more trained people? Part of it is age demographic. There's going to be -- there is a lot of turnover in here, but also expanding opportunity. The President often uses the phrase 5 "ladders of opportunity to the middle class." 6 7 think one can certainly argue that the energy industry has been a premier provider of those 9 ladders of opportunity over these last years. 10 That will continue. We need to make sure we have the trained manpower, and that that manpower and 11 12 woman power really takes advantage of all of the 13 elements in our society. 14 I'll just close by saying that's, if 15 anything, another good reason for having today's event here at the University, which is at least 16 one major part of that training, the training 17 18 programs that we need so desperately. So thank you again for your hospitality, and we're going to 19 20 look forward to getting the results of today's 21 discussions. Thank you. 22 (Applause.)

		38
1	Q&A	
2	MODERATOR KELLEY: So my distinguished	
3	speakers have agreed to take a few questions.	
4	Does anyone have any questions? Yes, in the back.	
5	If you could step up to the microphone and just	
6	state your name and ask your question?	
7	MS. DEMARCO: My name's Patricia	
8	Demarco. I am visiting research fellow in the	
9	Green Sciences Institute at Carnegie-Mellon	
10	University. I have been in the energy industry	
11	since 1975, and I note that we are in a mode where	
12	the market is managing the policy direction	
13	primarily since 1992.	
14	But the market signals are extremely	
15	distorted from a long accumulation of both	
16	subsidies, incentives and policies that favor	
17	fossil fuels over green sustainable fuels. If we	
18	are doing Marcellus shale as a bridge fuel, as a	
19	transition fuel, I would like to ask a focus on	
20	what the other pillar is, and how we take	
21	deliberate steps in building an infrastructure to	
22	actually get to a renewable and sustainable future	

39 1 forever. 2 My concern is that we continue to build and solidify infrastructure on a fossil fuel base, without making adequate arrangements for an active transition to a renewable future. I wonder if instead of exempting the 6 7 fossil -- the shale development from the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, we have instead adopted a theming tariff to unleash the 10 innovation and creativity of this country on putting renewable systems in place, and focus on 11 the infrastructure for doing that. So that's my challenge to you. 13 14 SECRETARY MONIZ: Should I start? 15 MODERATOR KELLEY: You can start, go ahead. 16 17 SECRETARY MONIZ: Okay. May I ask where you're visiting from? 18 19 MS. DEMARCO: I am semi-retired and have 20 been the director of (name) Institute at Chatham 21 and I've retired. I have been a commissioner of 22 the regulated utilities in Alaska for five years,

40 and I was working for a utility cooperative in Connecticut for seven or eight years. SECRETARY MONIZ: Okay, very good. 3 getting to your question. First of all, I think that we are doing obviously a fair amount to try 5 to build that infrastructure for a very low 7 carbon, photocarbon future. I'll make a few points. 9 Certainly, the President has not only 10 domestically but internationally been pushing very hard on the issue of fossil subsidies. Indeed in 11 12 some other countries, extreme consumer fossil subsidies have highly distorted the amount and 13 14 even the international flows of energy. 15 But if I focus on renewables, for 16 example, the first -- of course we are doing, I 17 think, quite a lot to advance renewable 18 technologies, lower their costs. One program I'll 19 mention, for example, in our Low (ph) program, the 20 Department of Energy provided some guarantees for the first five utility scale photovoltaic plants 21 22 in the country.

41 1 They're all doing fine, and there are ten more now being supported entirely through private resources, which is the kind of thing we want to do to get something started and then have the private sector pick it up. Now and I can go 5 on with a number of other examples. 7 But let me say, and this is going to be handout to my friend here, obviously there are some things that we can do administratively. There's a lot that requires statutory change. With the President's Climate Action Plan, with the 11 statement that we can't wait, the Climate Action 12 13 Plan has us pursuing what we can do 14 administratively, while still hoping that we will 15 be able to work with the Congress in terms of some 16 statutory change. 17 One other issue that I will -- that I 18 should have mentioned earlier, but I'll go back to now, is in the -- on the electricity side, there 19 20 are now many, many developments that we will be --21 that we are looking at, as we have proposals for 22 major transmission lines that will connect major

42

renewables at some distance to market. 2 That's both domestically, Oklahoma Winds to the southeast, for example, and also for example Canadian Hydro to New England is another, and upstate New York, etcetera, is a major option. 5 So certainly these issues of the infrastructure 7 needs for a future very low carbon economy are very much in the forefront, and today's meeting of the QER is focused on shale gas. 10 But as Mellanie mentioned earlier, there are many, many different topics, and meetings in 11 12 Portland, which have already occurred, and another one in New Jersey will focus specifically on some 13 14 of these electricity infrastructure issues. 15 MS. DEMARCO: Thank you. 16 CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: Yeah, let me try and take a crack at that too. So I represent 18 705,000 constituents, and a fair number of them 19 live in coal country, in Greene and Washington 20 County, who are very concerned as coal mines are 21 shutting down and coal-fired power plants are 22 shutting down.

43 1 I'm not a believer that you simply tax for one group to their demise, and of course the other ones. I believe in an all-above energy policy which includes ways of improving clean coal technology as part of that. The idea of incentives to favor renewables I think right now 7 they do, in terms of a per kilowatt basis or wind and solar have greater incentives there in terms of subsidies. But we also have to recognize is the 10 toll this has taken on America's families, in 11 12 increasing gasoline costs over the last few years. It has been 2,500 to 3,000 dollars a year; 13 14 increasing electricity costs that perhaps will go towards a doubling. At the time when other wages 15 have flattened out. 16 17 I look upon these and it's something I 18 have to be paying attention to with my 19 constituents. The war on poverty, which was 20 initiated with very dramatics walks from Appalachia from Bob Kennedy and from Lyndon 21 22 Johnson, pointed out the phenomenal levels of

44 poverty there. We now have those areas continuing on in eastern Kentucky, parts of West Virginia and emerging in parts of Pennsylvania. If it wasn't for Greene County, that 5 county would see a full return of this. What I see we have to do is not just have increased 6 7 dependency on renewables, which are dependent upon the weather, wind, that's dependent on wind and sun, solar energy has to depend on sunshine, and 10 we shouldn't be cutting one over the other but pay attention to this in a broader perspective. 11 12 So I believe we still have to invest a 13 great deal into research to advance more efficient 14 ways of solar production, make them more cost-15 efficient, same with wind and other renewable 16 sources there. But I don't want to get a circular 17 firing squad where everybody says I just want to 18 shoot the other person and make sure that my

to emerge, continue to push these forward, and

have a plan of action, an overall plan of action

It can't be that way. I think we need

energy source continues to grow.

19

20

21

- 1 of energy policy which advances them all. But I
- 2 will continue to pay attention to the needs of
- 3 those who are losing their jobs in the steel pipe
- 4 industry, the steel industry, the coal industry,
- 5 railroads, etcetera, because they're real families
- 6 too with real concerns.
- When you're facing poverty, you don't
- 8 really care about the environment anymore, and
- 9 that's a serious problem. We want to make sure
- 10 that these are families that are not just offered
- 11 unemployment when they lose their jobs, and they
- 12 can't eat we give them Food Stamps, when they
- 13 don't have a house we give them housing, and then
- 14 when they don't have all of those, I'm not sure
- 15 what we have to offer them anymore.
- We have to continue to find ways.
- 17 Because America is so energy wealthy, we should
- 18 continue to advance these things together.
- 19 SECRETARY MONIZ: May I just add a
- 20 couple of comments. One thing on this all of the
- 21 above approach, I might just emphasize that when
- 22 we look at the future of any low carbon solutions,

- 1 my expectation certainly is that they will look
- 2 different in different parts of our country and
- 3 certainly different countries of the world.
- 4 That's why we are committed to advancing
- 5 technology and advancing the cost direction across
- 6 the full spectrum of fuels and demand side as
- 7 well. The issue of jobs I couldn't agree more.
- 8 It's critical, and that's where the changes that
- 9 we are seeing in our energy landscape, and as we
- 10 drive towards lower carbon, tremendous needs, as I
- 11 said, for infrastructure, and that's a whole bunch
- 12 of real jobs that we need to push on.
- Indeed, economic estimates of the annual
- 14 kind of capital outlay globally for the kind of
- 15 infrastructure I'm talking about is like a
- 16 trillion dollars a year. So not only is there need
- 17 domestically; there's also tremendous opportunity
- 18 globally, if we can stay ahead of the curve in
- 19 terms of technology.
- 20 Finally, the last point I'll make,
- 21 because this was clearly more central that
- 22 Congressman Murphy said, is that another important

47 part of this QER process is looking at interdependencies in our infrastructure. So for example, the natural gas renewable interdependency is a very important one for us to examine. 5 MS. KENDERDINE: I just want to say that as the Secretary said, we are focusing this year 7 on transmission storage and distribution infrastructure, and we are focusing on that because we view it as the limiting factor for both modernizing our energy systems and moving to a low carbon future. 11 12 Year 2, we are going to be focusing on generation and end use infrastructure, supply and 13 14 end use. So in Year 2, we will get much more into 15 renewable generation, efficiency end use, distributed generation, etcetera, etcetera. 16 17 So as the Secretary also said, we're 18 taking this in discrete bites, and next year we'll have a much greater focus on renewable 19 20 technologies and efficiency technologies. 21 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Another question? Yes. Grab your handle.

		48
1	MR. CLEMENSICK: Let me just adjust this	
2	up a little bit.	
3	MODERATOR KELLEY: Squeeze the handle on	
4	the very top. There you go.	
5	MR. CLEMENSICK: Okay. My name is Paul	
6	Clemensick. I graduated from Carnegie-Mellon	
7	here. I worked in the oil industry for 15 years,	
8	one of the majors, and walked under the banner of	
9	former company (inaudible). I worked in the gas	
10	fields in Louisiana, Rocky Mountains and Upper	
11	California (inaudible). Left the company quite	
12	some time ago. Last couple of years I've been	
13	working on green energy sources.	
14	Okay. I just want to follow up on the	
15	prior question, which was the energy markets	
16	themselves. You started off gangbusters by saying	
17	there's problems in the energy markets, and there	
18	clearly must be. If you oil, and the price of oil	
19	in terms of an energy contact, you're finding oil	
20	valued at around \$16 per million Btus. Natural	
21	gas is around two to three, four dollars.	
22	This price discrepancy between oil and	

Capital Reporting Company

Quadrennial Energy Review Public Meeting 07-21-2014

- natural gas is historically way outside of the
- normal bounds. What we've seen over the last oh
- eight years have been wild swings in prices from
- both energy sources, and it seems as though these
- wild swings are causing problems with 5
- substitution, with development, with 6
- 7 infrastructure, the whole nine yards.
- I would really encourage you to look at 8
- 9 the energy markets and start from that, and I
- disagree with your policy of all of the above.
- 11 You should have a customer-focused based energy
- 12 market. By customers, I mean all stakeholders.
- I own land here in Pennsylvania. I have 13
- 14 a Marcellus lease on my land. I have shale
- 15 development. I live next to a Consolidated Coal
- 16 Company mine that was shut down and is now the --
- and I've got lots of problems with all of that.
- 18 I understand that we as land owners, we
- 19 have to put up with that. But formerly working in
- the energy industry, I also know (inaudible). 20
- 21 problem is the markets are not effective, and
- 22 there doesn't seem to be anybody in charge of

- 1 this. There really isn't, and I'm sorry to say I
- 2 don't even think the government necessarily could
- 3 do it. We need to look at way of managing those
- 4 transitions, and there's nobody in charge.
- 5 Just I'm sorry, Mellanie. You said that
- 6 next year you're going to get to looking at some
- 7 of the generation of (inaudible) and so forth.
- 8 Well I encourage you. I mean these markets are
- 9 intricately intertwined by experience, oil and
- 10 natural gas, coal, electricity generation even.
- I can see they're intricately
- 12 intertwined. I really recommend that you look at
- 13 a paper, a wonderful paper from your Department of
- 14 Energy. Actually, it was done by the Oak Ridge
- 15 National Lab, Paul Leiby, L-E-I-B-Y, entitled
- 16 "Estimating the National Security Benefits and Use
- 17 of U.S. Oil Imports."
- 18 Read that paper. It was done using oil
- 19 prices or OPEC might not have curtailed
- 20 production. The data has to be updated. Nobody's
- 21 done that, and there's a wonderful paper here at
- 22 Carnegie-Mellon written by Dr. Mahalik (ph), about

51 the use of substitute vehicles, electric vehicles and (inaudible) electrical vehicles for substitution in the vehicle fleet. It's based on the work which was done by Dr. Leiby, and that 5 needs to be updated. 6 If you look at that and you look at the 7 energy markets, you will find that the current energy market is entirely dysfunctional, and the 9 environmental (inaudible). This is a huge, huge 10 problem. 11 MODERATOR KELLEY: Sir, did you want to 12 wrap up your question. MR. CLEMENSICK: My question is I'm 13 14 urging you to look into markets and look at the 15 papers I just quoted to you, and she started off great by saying oh, there's subsidies in there. 16 17 The money's going to the wrong industries for the wrong things. 18 19 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Anyone 20 care to comment? 21 CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: Yeah, I'll comment. 22 Look, it's not an open marketplace, because

- 1 there's huge restrictions on supply. When we
- 2 basically blocked the exploration of oil and
- 3 natural gas off of federal lands in the coastal
- 4 areas, we're trying to breathe out of a cocktail
- 5 straw there.
- 6 As long as we maintain, I'm looking
- 7 forward to reading this paper by one of the Oak
- 8 Ridge Boys, I guess, that looks at reducing our
- 9 dependency on OPEC. That is so extremely
- 10 important. We have about a trillion point three
- 11 trade deficit with OPEC countries over the last
- 12 decade.
- 13 If you add to that the cost of the wars,
- 14 four to six trillion, fighting an enemy that is
- 15 funded by OPEC through Iran and Saudis to Al-Qaeda
- 16 and Taliban etcetera, whether with direct weaponry
- 17 or costs.
- 18 It's something we absolutely need to
- 19 change. So I say that look, we're going to need
- 20 oil and natural gas and coal and nuclear and wind
- 21 and solar, and I believe we need all these. But
- 22 the marketplace that tries to squeeze them out is

- 1 not an open marketplace.
- 2 We want clean land, we want clean air,
- 3 we want clean water. But I also don't want blood
- 4 anymore on the sands of the Middle East, of our
- 5 blood and treasure going there, and somehow
- 6 pretending we don't need these things now. So I
- 7 say we continue to advance these. We have an open
- 8 marketplace. We have the government watching to
- 9 make sure that people are playing fair in this
- 10 space.
- I want to see us continue to use our
- 12 renewables and to expand their use. But we can't
- 13 talk about an open marketplace as long as we're
- 14 still constrained.
- 15 SECRETARY MONIZ: And we certainly can't
- 16 talk about the government controlling the
- 17 marketplace. As much as I agree with that, which
- 18 I don't. I don't agree with that concept, but
- 19 that's fine.
- 20 MODERATOR KELLEY: We have time for one
- 21 more question. Yes sir.
- MR. BUJURA: Good morning. I'm Dick

- 1 Bujura with West Virginia University. I've been
- 2 doing some reading lately and found information
- 3 about our grid. For example the United States,
- 4 the status of our grid is much lower than that of
- 5 other nations. We've learned that solar energy
- 6 reached a level of two-tenths of a percent of the
- 7 total electricity generation in the United States
- 8 just recently.
- 9 We know that if we want to use natural
- 10 gas, we're going to build a lot of pipeline.
- 11 These are significant investments. They will take
- 12 a lot of time for us to put these technologies in
- 13 place, just to put the infrastructure in.
- 14 The other aspect we have seen is that
- 15 developing technologies and making them
- 16 economically viable takes a long time for
- 17 transition. As we look to the future, I would ask
- 18 that in the Quadrennial
- 19 Energy Review, we make note of the fact that
- 20 fossil energy is going to be 70 percent of United
- 21 States electricity generation in the future. It's
- 22 probably going to even be greater than that in the

- 1 world, and I think we in the United States have to
- 2 show some leadership in the use of fossil fuels.
- 3 Looking at natural gas, the kind of
- 4 technologies that we use there to capture CO2,
- 5 (inaudible) coal as well. We now have an existing
- 6 infrastructure for coal and it's viable.
- 7 I would recommend that as you look to
- 8 future developments in the Quadrennial Energy
- 9 Review, you include a role for coal, at least in
- 10 the near term, for us to make sure that we can
- 11 provide the electricity that our nation needs.
- 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Care to
- 13 comment?
- 14 SECRETARY MONIZ: One comment, by the
- 15 way, is that an interesting factoid. I want to
- 16 correct that solar is about 0.2 percent nationally
- 17 in terms of electricity. In May, in the CAL ISO
- 18 region, it was six percent, which is quite
- 19 stunning actually, and things are changing fast.
- 20 But again, that also reinforces point
- 21 that when I said earlier that low carbon solutions
- 22 are going to be different in different regions of

- 1 the country. We're going to see different mixes.
- 2 In terms of coal, and the Congressman kind of
- 3 alluded to this, we are continuing to make, as you
- 4 well know, very, very major investments in trying
- 5 to advance coal with carbon capture utilization
- 6 and sequestration.
- 7 I mean eight big projects, and in
- 8 addition, this \$8 billion active loan guarantee
- 9 program for any fossil technology that lowers
- 10 emissions. So again, inherent in all of the above
- 11 is the idea that fossil fuels can and will be part
- 12 of low carbon solutions.
- 13 As with many of the low carbon
- 14 alternatives, we face cost reduction challenges,
- 15 and that's what these programs are about, driving
- 16 costs down.
- 17 CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: I might add to that
- 18 too, something you mentioned about the grid.
- 19 Probably one of the most important things that we
- 20 can do that does not involve any energy production
- 21 is energy reduction, it's conservation. We're an
- 22 antiquated grid which wastes massive amounts of

57 1 electricity. Just our buildings, it's nice to see 2 more and more things. I'm glad you can go see the I think it's a certified building. PNC Tower. But the amount of money and energy we waste, every 5 homeowner, every person in this country. It's 7 probably going to be one of the prime things we can move forward and an area we need to continue to develop. 10 SECRETARY MUNIZ: I'll just add -- I'll 11 give maybe a weak defense of the grid at the 12 moment, that you know, look. The grid has a lot of challenges, but it's also true that we do still 13 14 maintain, you know, 409's reliability. 15 I think at least my view is that the 16 real challenge is we don't have the grid of the future that we need to allow, for example, the 18 integration of renewables over long distances, to integrate more distributed generation, to 19 20 integrate with more intelligence to in the end provide more consumer services, which the utility 21 22 of the future, whatever it looks like, is going to

58 1 have to do. 2 So I think, you know, I mean look. have challenges. But the real issue is how do we evolve the grid in a guick enough time, so that it 5 doesn't become a bottleneck, at things like introducing long-scale renewables over large 6 7 distances. 8 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 9 please join me in thanking our distinguished 10 speakers here today. 11 (Applause.) 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: So I ask our first panelists to join me up here. We'll be getting 13 14 your name tags set up. 15 (Pause.) Panel 1 16 MODERATOR KELLEY: Okay. So while we're 17 18 getting set up here, just a few reminders for If you plan on providing your comments at 19 the end of our session here today, please make 20 sure you indicate that on the sign-in sheet at the 21 22 entrance. For those again who are joining us by

- 1 live streaming, please do provide your comments.
- 2 DOE and the federal government in general do want
- 3 to hear from you. So please provide those
- 4 comments by email to qercomments@hq.doe.gov.
- 5 So we have a tremendous group of
- 6 speakers here today, panelists to join us for this
- 7 first panel. The first panel has been asked to
- 8 address "Natural Gas Infrastructure: Historical
- 9 Overview and Current Status." Each speaker will
- 10 be providing some comments. Some have
- 11 presentations, some do not, and they'll be given
- 12 five minutes each.
- For the panelists' benefit, we have a
- 14 series of lights here indicating when your time is
- 15 up, and I may bring out the hook if I have to.
- 16 But I think you guys will stay on target on time.
- 17 Then finally, I just want to mention that the
- 18 views expressed by the panelists here are their
- 19 own views, and not the views of the Department of
- 20 Energy.
- 21 So our first panel is made up of Thomas
- 22 Murphy, Co-Director of Penn State Marcellus Center

- 1 for Outreach and Research; Peter Terranova, Vice
- 2 President, Midstream Assets and Services, UGI
- 3 Energy Services; Josh Nordquist, Director of
- 4 Business Development at Ormat Technologies; Piotr
- 5 Galitzine, Chairman, TMK IPSCO; Thomas Minney,
- 6 Director, Central Appalachians Program, the Nature
- 7 Conservancy; and Hayley Book, Director of Policy,
- 8 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental
- 9 Protection. Mr. Murphy, do you want to get us
- 10 started?
- MR. MURPHY: Okay, good morning.
- 12 Appreciate the change to be here today. I plan to
- 13 be talking for the five minutes about some of the
- 14 things that we see relative to some of the
- 15 opportunities that are certainly manifesting
- 16 themselves in shale development across the United
- 17 States.
- 18 Certainly, some of the things that we're
- 19 seeing here in the Marcellus in particular, on a
- 20 multi-state basis. Also talk about some of the
- 21 challenges and maybe a little bit about the path
- 22 as we see it going forward.

61 1 That said, we think about some of the opportunities maybe, and I think a number of these were talked about with the previous speakers, and certainly in some of the exchange for the questions, we see the amount of natural gas that's 5 being produced, some of the estimates we're seeing 7 from the federal government at this point, BIA, looking at numbers and shale gas. When you look out to 2024, likely 9 10 somewhere in the vicinity of about 50 percent of the U.S. dry gas supply. Commercial estimates 11 12 looking maybe a little bit more than that. think about what that might mean over the course 13 14 of time, and we think about this historic moment 15 that's occurring with shale energy, and again we 16 think about shale energy. We think beyond gas. We think about oil as well, though our focus here 18 today is certainly gas. 19 What does that do from a country 20 perspective? We think about this from the 21 domestic side. We think about the energy 22 security. I think we heard several comments about

- 1 that. We can certainly expound on some of those
- 2 maybe during the Q and A. But also we think about
- 3 this on a global perspective. We'll make several
- 4 comments about that as we go forward.
- 5 The geopolitical piece and Congressman
- 6 Murphy, as he was talking about the Ukrainian
- 7 moment, and certainly we're reading about that in
- 8 the press almost on a daily basis. But we see
- 9 that in a variety of other countries around the
- 10 world, certainly far beyond Ukraine as well.
- 11 Comments were made as well about the
- 12 workforce. We see this certainly from the
- 13 industry side, but we look beyond that. We think
- 14 about workforce development going into
- 15 manufacturing and certainly some of the other
- 16 industries that would be aligned around this.
- 17 If you look at just the EMP side, we see
- 18 about 150 different vocations or job titles that
- 19 would be assigned from the research that we've
- 20 done, when you think about the development of gas.
- 21 But again, looking beyond that, there's certainly
- 22 a lot of other potential going forward.

We also, as was mentioned previously, we

63

think about the environmental aspect of this, some of the research that I know we've been involved in, certainly some that DOE is funding, looking at things like the greenhouse gas side of this, not just from the CO2 aspect, but as there was a 7 reference made earlier, looking at methane, due to the methane issues, and some of the emissions 9 coming from different aspects of the 10 infrastructure, making sure that a new 11 infrastructure is built from the wellhead right to 12 the end user.

- So all the way through the system,
- 14 including distribution, that we make sure that we
- 15 resolve some of the issues that have been pointed
- 16 out, certainly some of the issues that the
- 17 Secretary was illustrating when you think about a
- 18 city like Boston and some other cities as well.
- 19 We also think about balance of trade,
- 20 the value-add in those locations, and we think
- 21 about the commercial opportunity and the
- 22 environmental opportunities that are being found,

- 1 and the need for mitigating some of the challenges
- 2 and some of the risk in those locations as well.
- 3 As you'll see very quickly in this map
- 4 as it animates here in the few moments that I
- 5 have, you can see a lot of development that has
- 6 occurred in Pennsylvania since we think as a
- 7 foundational piece. A number of my colleagues
- 8 will be talking about some of the components as we
- 9 go forward here, the need for an infrastructure as
- 10 it's going forward, not just --
- 11 Yeah, you can see how quickly this is
- 12 ramped up. So we talk about the tens of billions
- 13 of dollars that are being spent to build
- 14 infrastructure, in this case gathering a lot of
- 15 transmission line, and all the other constituents
- 16 that are up. It's going to very important as we
- 17 think about again, the pace of that development.
- 18 And again, as you look at the number of
- 19 wells that have been drilled there, we also think
- 20 about the fact that a significant number of the
- 21 wells, maybe roughly a third by some recent
- 22 estimates, are not even on the -- on pipe at this

- 1 point. So again, a lot of infrastructure, and
- 2 again a lot of other comments will be made about
- 3 that as we go forward.
- 4 We also look at Pennsylvania. We look
- 5 at Marcellus development. We think about shale
- 6 development. Again, you can see the amount of
- 7 ramp up that's been done and the value of that
- 8 over the course of time, going from millions of
- 9 units to hundreds of millions of units to billions
- 10 of units to now trillions of units of gas that are
- 11 coming from Pennsylvania.
- 12 I also want to mention here quickly, and
- 13 we think about the global aspect, and the number
- 14 of comments that were made earlier about that.
- 15 But we're exchanging a lot of people, a lot of
- 16 technology, certainly a lot of capital and a lot
- 17 of good ideas going forward, and that's going to
- 18 be a very important point for us going into the
- 19 near future.
- 20 We look at this as well about some of
- 21 the other shale targets, not just the Marcellus
- 22 when you think about the Northeast, but certainly

- some of the other shales, and the infrastructure
- as we think about liquids development, we think
- about the NGL components of that.
- Lastly I also want to mention, again a
- 5 lot of material in maybe just a few moments.
- as you read through some of the comments that are
- 7 here, we think about some of the constraints that
- are there, think about some of the challenges as
- development goes forward, as we think about
- infrastructure needs, you also have to think about
- a variety of things that might not be hard assets, 11
- 12 might not be pipe and capital but other issues as
- well. 13
- 14 Some of the things that we mention on
- 15 there, even down to aspects like social license
- 16 and pushback from communities and broader
- 17 education, so that a very broad sweep of the
- 18 public understands what energy will look like and
- 19 including some of the comments that we've heard
- 20 earlier in the Q and A. We think about the whole
- 21 spectrum and what that will look like over the
- 22 course of time.

67 1 So again, a number of issues, and I 2 think you can read through and see what they look 3 like. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Thomas. 5 Peter. 6 MR. TERRANOVA: Thank you and good 7 morning. I'm not good enough to sit with my back to the slides and know that I'm on the right one when I'm talking about it. So I'm going to skip 10 through some of these in the interest of time. They will be in the packet, but I wanted to go 11 12 directly to this slide first, and talk a little bit about, or emphasize maybe and show pictorially 13 some of the things that you just heard about from 14 15 the Secretary and the Congressman. 16 This is a graph that is -- compares 17 prices to NYNEX. NYNEX would be -- that would be 18 the posted price for natural gas. That's everything that kind of spins off NYNEX. So the 19 20 zero as you see up here is NYNEX flat. 21 This goes back a year or so, and what you'll see as we got into last winter is that the

- 1 yellow and blue lines on the bottom, which were
- 2 the prices that were being offered to producers in
- 3 constrained areas in Pennsylvania, were well below
- 4 NYNEX.
- 5 The prices that were being paid by the
- 6 market, that's the orange and green lines on the
- 7 top, were well above market. So this demonstrates
- 8 that there are infrastructure constraints in
- 9 Northeastern Pennsylvania and in Pennsylvania and
- 10 in the Marcellus, that are causing gas there to be
- 11 trapped.
- 12 Prices are very low. At the same time
- 13 consumers, who are in many cases 60 to 100 miles
- 14 away, are paying significantly higher prices
- 15 because the gas can't get from where it's trapped
- 16 to where the market is. One -- let me give you
- 17 one example of how we've addressed this. This is
- 18 northeastern Pennsylvania. The blue dot right
- 19 here in the center, right there, is the largest
- 20 Procter and Gamble manufacturing plant in the U.S.
- 21 That plant sits right on top of
- 22 Marcellus. It's a significant beneficiary of

- 1 Marcellus gas. In fact, it was a plant that was
- 2 slated for closing. It's now running double in
- 3 size prospectively. We also, having served our
- 4 plant through our utility, we built a line to
- 5 bring additional Marcellus gas down into the
- 6 Scranton-Wilkes Barre area.
- 7 So today, those areas of our utility are
- 8 served entirely by gas that's being produced 30 to
- 9 40 miles away. Again, I think that's a great
- 10 story, and that's an investment on our part to
- 11 bring local gas to the local consumers. The
- 12 alternative for those consumers would be to
- 13 continue to pay for pipeline systems that were
- 14 built to bring natural gas from the Gulf of
- 15 Mexico, from Wyoming to these areas.
- Going forward, this is our next -- our
- 17 next thought is that southeastern Pennsylvania
- 18 also suffered from very high gas prices during
- 19 these periods when producer gas up in the area,
- 20 all those little green dots or wells. While that
- 21 producer gas is being sold well below market, the
- 22 folks down in New Jersey and southeastern

70 Pennsylvania and into Maryland and Virginia were paying prices that were well above market. 3 The only solution to this is to build, and building means maybe 120-130 mile pipeline 5 system that can get gas from those areas down into -- from the production area down into the area 6 7 where people demand natural gas, people use natural gas. 9 So while the Marcellus resulted in significant savings, shale gas generally has resulted in significant savings to consumers, both 11 in their electricity bills and their gas bills. In the case of our utility, anywhere from 1,200 to 13 14 2,000 dollars a year. It has caused oil, which 15 has a strong foothold in this area, heating oil, to be replaced by natural gas. 16 17 There's still much work left to be done, 18 and the goal is to take advantage of this locally 19 produced resource. Thank you. 20 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Josh. 21 MR. NORDQUIST: Thank you. Thanks for 22 the opportunity to describe our experience, a

71 strategy that we're employing to use our nation's gas pipeline infrastructure more effectively. company, Ormat Technologies, based in Reno, Nevada, offers a unique waste recovery technology 5 that allows pipeline compressor stations to generate fuel-free electricity from local grids. 7 This technology is an important tool for reducing the life cycle or environmental impact of 9 the natural gas supply chain, and improving 10 electrical grid reliability. In the early 1970's, we commercialized the organic waste heat recovery 11 12 technology which now generates electricity from low to moderate heat sources for the geothermal 13 14 industry. 15 Fifteen years ago, we adapted this technology into an application we called Recovered 16 17 Energy Generation or REG. We installed our first 18 REG power plant on a gas compressor station in Alberta, and have continued to increase 19 20 installations since. The U.S. gas transmission 21 infrastructure continues to grow and we see a 22 tremendous opportunity for ways to the natural gas

72 industry to succeed together. There are over 220,000 miles of 2 interstate natural gas pipelines in the U.S. today. On larger pipelines, a gas compressor 5 station is installed about every 100 miles. compressors are driven by gas turbines, the 6 7 equivalent of a jet engine, and they're needed to compress and move the gas through the pipeline. 9 Because of the natural gas and the fuel use, the exhaust here is about 900 degrees Fahrenheit. The reg units convert the heat to 11 12 electricity in a simple process, proven over time. A heat exchanger picks up the heat from the 13 14 exhaust stack and concentrates it and moves it to 15 a power plant. 16 In that power plant, the heat is used to 17 essentially drive a turbine and electrical 18 generator, and to export power to the local grid. REG is now applied today successfully on 19 19 20 natural gas compressor stations in North America. Each REG unit, which generates between 4-1/2 to 6-21 22 1/2 megawatts of power, together combine about 100

- 1 megawatts of power, the equivalent of about
- 2 100,000 homes.
- 3 In all cases, this electricity is
- 4 supplied to the local grids under standard power
- 5 purchase agreements. The business arrangement
- 6 between a REG and a pipeline owner is a symbiotic
- 7 one. The typical REG plant includes an agreement
- 8 between them and a pipeline owner, in which the
- 9 pipeline owner receives a royalty for the waste
- 10 heat that they supply, heat which otherwise has
- 11 literally no value to them.
- 12 The operations and safety at compressor
- 13 stations are unimpacted by the REG facility. In
- 14 some cases, the pipeline owners have even retained
- 15 ownership of these power plants and the energy
- 16 they produce. The benefits of these REG units are
- 17 many. They require no fuel to operate. Each
- 18 megawatt hour offsets generally approximately one
- 19 ton of CO2. On an annual basis, a six megawatt
- 20 power plant will save 48,000 tons of CO2, 66 tons
- 21 of NOx, and 240 tons of SO2, versus --
- 22 comparatively versus that same power being

74 generated by a coal-based facility. 2 The REG units are available up to 99 percent of the time, better than the U.S. average coal, gas and nuclear fleet. The REG is operable in almost every environment imaginable. From the winters in North Dakota to the summers of Nevada, 7 the units have been running for years now, and proven their resilience. 9 The power is dispatchable. It's 10 available upon demand can operate in automode, which is very difficult for some of our existing 11 12 power plants to do today. The process is closedlooped and emission-free, and air-cooled. 13 14 doesn't require water to operate. It doesn't 15 require expensive maintenance, such as turbine 16 refurbishment or boiler operator certification, 17 and today Ormat operates these REG facilities 18 remotely. 19 On average, a single facility can generate up to 84 construction jobs, six operation 20 jobs and over \$8 million in local revenues. 21 22 what's next? There's already over 1,400

75 compressor stations on the gas pipelines in the U.S. today. Most of these stations are candidates 3 for waste heat recovery such as REG. With the 5 recent production booms in the areas such as here in Pennsylvania, new gas pipelines will be built, and compressor stations will be brought along with 7 8 them. 9 Each station has the potential to 10 generate clean fuel free electricity and compounding its economic and environmental value. 11 12 That's basically it. Thank you, and we look forward to any questions. 13 14 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Josh. 15 Piotr. 16 MR. NORDQUIST: Thank you very much. 17 MR. GALITZINE: Do I just keep clicking? 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: He's going to get it set up for you 19 20 MR. GALITZINE: Thanks. While that's 21 being set up, I wanted to reiterate that 22 Congressman Murphy has indeed been extremely

Capital Reporting Company

Quadrennial Energy Review Public Meeting 07-21-2014

- supportive of the steel pipe industry. Of the
- figure of 8,000 jobs that he mentioned, it's
- actually just union workers. If you look at the
- entire industry in the United States, it's closer
- to 50,000, and we've just gotten a satisfactory
- result from a finding from the Commerce
- 7 Department, which we hope will help attain a flood
- of imported pipe, especially as the United States
- is building out its infrastructure.
- 10 Shortly to our company, TMK is the
- 11 largest pipemaker in the world. So we are
- 12 extremely interested in all this construction of
- gas and oil drilling and production and transport. 13
- We have 28 facilities around the world. 14
- 15 largest divisions are in Russia and the United
- 16 States, but we are also in the Middle East and are
- continually expanding. 17
- We have assets not far from here. We 18
- 19 have one steel mill and one pipe mill and one
- 20 thread shop, the first two in Pennsylvania just
- northwest of here, about an hour, and the last one 21
- 22 just over the border to Ohio. Our pipe and

77 especially our premium connections is what made the bend underground and the drilling with hermetic conditions of the pipe possible. First on gas, where everybody learned how to do that and then on oil. So we are very much a force in the gas and oil in horizontal 7 drilling as well as vertical, although horizontal is already 78 percent of all drilling in this country. In terms of just a small advertisement, 10 we are ten percent of the world's OCTG, that's oil 11 country tubular goods. So every tenth pipe is 12 ours. In Russia, we're over 60 percent in 13 14 seamless OCTG; in the United States over 16 15 percent and climbing. We are talking a lot about infrastructure here. I wanted to give you a look 16 at one of the biggest infrastructure projects in 18 the world.

Gazprom just signed a contract with

China CMPC, which is going to be two and a half --

for a pipeline two and a half thousand miles long,

requiring two and a half million metric tons of

19

20

21

- 1 large diameter pipe, and this is large. This is
- 2 56 inch, and over a million tons of oil country
- 3 tubular goods to gas fields in the Far East there,
- 4 and we hope to be part of that project.
- In terms of what's happening here, we
- 6 quite clearly see that there are going to be two
- 7 pipe corridors. One of them, primarily a gas
- 8 corridor, is going to go from the Marcellus where
- 9 we are today down to the Gulf, and the other one
- 10 we see as primarily an oil corridor, will go from
- 11 North Dakota and the famous Bakken field down to
- 12 Midcontinent and over to the Eagle Ford, which is
- 13 -- continues to grow apace.
- 14 This is a fantastic development. In the
- 15 70's and the 80's, all the big EMP companies went
- 16 into the Gulf of Mexico, because the word on the
- 17 street was that the U.S. had no more oil, and
- 18 today the U.S. the third largest producer of oil
- 19 in the world, and already since 2011 the largest
- 20 producer of gas.
- 21 So in terms of what the government's
- 22 doing, we think that's going on in LNG exports or

- 1 is about to happen in LNG exports is great, and
- 2 the Department of Energy under Secretary Moniz has
- 3 done a wonderful job. When he arrived in that
- 4 job, there was one LNG export project that had
- 5 received all the permits. Now there are seven,
- 6 totaling some just under 11 billion cubic feet per
- 7 day.
- 8 On the oil exports, there is a small
- 9 beginning. Two companies, Pioneer and Enterprise,
- 10 have started to ship a very light condensate, and
- 11 on the infrastructure, we've talked a lot about
- 12 that. There's a lot to be done there, because the
- 13 infrastructure in the United States for oil and
- 14 gas pipelines is -- 55 percent of that
- 15 infrastructure is over 45 years old, so a lot to
- 16 be done there.
- 17 What's interesting is that gas is to be
- 18 used in a variety of ways. It's being used in
- 19 feedstock and we'll talk about that, electricity.
- 20 That's been mentioned. Transportation. One of
- 21 the large players in this business told me that it
- 22 will be used for transportation, compressed

80

natural gas for light vehicles, LNG for trucks and of course LNG exports. 3 In terms of feedstock, we are now looking at over \$120 billion that is about to be invested in over 100 projects in the United 5 States. So you can really talk about the 7 renaissance of American manufacturing and industry once again, and gas from the shales is a big part of it. Thank you. 10 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Piotr. 11 Thomas. 12 MR. MINNEY: Sure. Good morning. Thomas Minney. Thank you for allowing me to be 13 14 part of the dialogue today. I wanted to introduce 15 into the dialogue a topic that's often overlooked. We talk about surface drinking water, the quality; 16

- 17 we talk about impacts to surface waters.
- 18 But the Nature Conservancy would also
- 19 like to introduce the discussion of habitant
- 20 fragmentation and surface impacts from shale gas
- 21 development. So I'd like to start by just
- 22 illustrating a few things about the importance of

81 the Central Appalachians. It's a global center for forest and fresh water diversity. 3 There we go. So it's a global center for forest and fresh water diversity, and it 5 represents some of the best remaining examples of temper-connected impact forest, providing 7 resiliency that's intrinsically linked to people's well-being in the Pittsburgh and the Washington, D.C. areas, providing clean water and recreation. 10 While we have abundant nature here in 11 the Central Appalachians, as the Congressman 12 alluded to earlier, we're also a center of abundant energy supplies. This overlap in the 13 14 Appalachians illustrates that one of the most 15 formidable conservation challenges in contemporary 16 society. 17 This is just one example, but this plays 18 out across the U.S., across multiple plays. TNT 19 believes that we can work with industry and partners to meet the energy needs, while ensuring 20 21 our lands and water remain diverse, connected, 22 resilient and provide continuous benefit to nature

82 1 and people. 2 I'd just like to talk a little bit about the scope and scale of impact that we're talking about, and using the Appalachians as an 5 illustration. The technologies have led to pad densities becoming less and less across the 7 landscape, and that's a very positive thing that's happening. 9 But associated infrastructure is still 10 large. A study done here in Pennsylvania by the Nature Conservancy found that for each three acre 11 12 pad, 25 acres of associated impacts from other infrastructures, such as roads and gathering 13 14 pipelines, is still present. 15 So if you look across the 50,000 estimated shale plants already developed in the 16 17 United States over the past several years, that's 18 1.4 million acres of impact. And if you look at the rate for 2013 development of approximately 19 20 shale wells, that's impacting about 566,000 acres. 21 If that rate continues, and there are 22 many factors which could make that go up or down,

- 1 11 million acres over the next two decades could
- 2 be impacted. And while that doesn't sound like a
- 3 large number of acres across the United States, it
- 4 represents some of the most important places in
- 5 the United States for diversity and ecological
- 6 services, where that overlaps in shale
- 7 development.
- 8 If we look through the Central
- 9 Appalachians lens here, in the Central
- 10 Appalachians, we've predicted that up to 1.5
- 11 million acres of impervious cover increase could
- 12 occur. That can lead to a 22 percent decline in
- 13 watershed lands classified in their best
- 14 conditions, and up to one million acres of forest
- 15 habitat is at risk of development, much of that
- 16 overlap in important natural areas.
- 17 This leads to forest loss and
- 18 fragmentation, sedimentation change in surface
- 19 hydrology, and converging from intact forest to
- 20 edge forest. This impact will play out on
- 21 interior forest species and rare species habitat,
- 22 where it overlaps with shale development. Species

84 such as brook trout can see up to 80 percent overlap in development. 3 Though this challenge is formidable, there are steps we can take with industry, government and others to find solutions to reduce 5 risks, and avoid or mitigate these impacts through sound science, and we can look out at the future 7 projections to reduce how they play out across the landscape, based on this science and tools that we 10 can put together. 11 The Nature Conservancy looks to policy 12 and through improving voluntary practices as one means and methods for being able to do that, 13 14 looking to expand voluntary mitigation frameworks 15 and state and federal frameworks to avoid or minimize those impacts, and also what can't be 16 17 avoided, and to look at cumulative impacts in the 18 (inaudible) process to include landscape impacts 19 from multiple developments, and provide incentives 20 and where required, co-location of infrastructure 21 to reduce those impacts across the land. 22 So there are solutions out there that we

- 1 can be working on together. It's not just a story
- 2 of impacts. There are tools in development now
- 3 that the Nature Conservancy is working on with
- 4 industry and academics and others, you know.
- 5 Industry was able to develop sophisticated tools
- 6 for underground exploration and drilling, and we
- 7 need some of those same sophisticated tools to
- 8 work on surface impact planning.
- 9 The Nature Conservancy is currently
- 10 working on a low impact shale infrastructure
- 11 planning tool, to look at how to develop multiple
- 12 development layouts to assess development costs,
- 13 and give an ecological impact scores to each, so
- 14 we can work with industry and others to find the
- 15 least impactful and financially sound alternatives
- 16 for shale development.
- We're also developing recommended
- 18 conservation practices that we'll release in the
- 19 fall of 2014, to avoid or reduce these impacts
- 20 through landscape planning, habitat buffer
- 21 planning, stream crossing, road and pipeline
- 22 construction and noise reduction.

- 1 So I thank you for the opportunity to
- 2 introduce this topic today. The importance of the
- 3 region and the challenge before us, and some of
- 4 the effective solutions that we'd like to see
- 5 working forward, to reduce the cumulative impacts
- 6 to our lands and waters. Thank you.
- 7 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Thomas.
- 8 Hayley.
- 9 MS. BOOK: Good morning. Thank you very
- 10 much for the opportunity to be here today. In the
- 11 role as policy director at the Department, my job
- 12 is twofold. I oversee the policy and regulatory
- 13 development of environmental regulations and
- 14 policies, and also work closely with the
- 15 governor's energy executive, Pat Henderson, on
- 16 energy initiatives within the Department.
- So I'll be speaking sort of from both
- 18 perspectives this morning, from that of Patrick
- 19 Henderson and also of our Secretary, Christopher
- 20 Ambruzzo. So as Congressman Murphy alluded to
- 21 this morning, energy production is not new to
- 22 Pennsylvania, and in fact the first commercial oil

87 well was built in Pennsylvania in 1859. 2 At that point, Pennsylvania provided 58 percent of the energy specifically from oil needed by the nation. Moving forward, natural gas was often encountered by these early producers, and it was seen as more of a nuisance than a benefit. 7 So as technology has advanced, and the modern natural gas industry emerged in 9 Pennsylvania, we've now shifted from being 10 importing more than 75 percent of our natural gas 11 to actually being an exporter. 12 We are certainly in the midst of shale 13 revolution, and we are now the second largest 14 natural gas-producing state in the nation. 15 2004, the first unconventional well was developed in Pennsylvania, and over the next few years, a 16 renaissance in natural gas was evident. 18 In January of this year, Governor Corbett published Pennsylvania's first state 19 20 energy plan, which is aptly entitled "Energy Equals Jobs." It's straightforward. It reflects 21 22 our diverse energy portfolio. Pennsylvania is

- 1 home to abundant natural resources such as oil,
- 2 natural gas, coal, nuclear, hydropower, wind and
- 3 other renewables, and we're a national leader in
- 4 both energy and energy diversity.
- 5 So this array of resources paired with
- 6 our competitive energy markets means that we have
- 7 affordable and abundant power that we're able to
- 8 deliver and a way to meet business needs. We're
- 9 modernizing our infrastructure, and we need to
- 10 make sure that we have a reliable grid, so we can
- 11 efficiently harness all of our resources to drive
- 12 our economy forward.
- 13 Shale gas underlies more than two-thirds
- 14 of the Commonwealth, with development activities
- 15 in nearly 40 of our 67 counties, and production
- 16 has surpassed expectations. From 2010 to 2013,
- 17 gas production is more than six times that of the
- 18 2010 levels. Pennsylvania DEP provides an
- 19 important and vital role in the comprehensive
- 20 oversight and regulation of the natural gas
- 21 industry, and specifically of infrastructure
- 22 development as well.

89 1 Though there are some federal statutes that oversee the development of oil and gas, most laws and regulations lie at the state level, and DEP is the primary agency for oversight of those. In 2013, DEP issued approximately 3,000 well 5 permits for the construction of unconventional wells. Of the 3,000, 1,200 of those was drilled. 7 Currently, we have 7,000 unconventional 8 9 wells drills in Pennsylvania, with approximately 10 70 percent of them actually producing natural gas. So the remaining 30 percent of those wells are not 11 12 producing gas for a variety of reasons, one of which is because they're waiting for the remaining 13 14 infrastructure to be able to deliver that gas to 15 market. Because of our history as an oil and gas 16 17 producer, Pennsylvania has a significant existing 18 network of intrastate and interstate pipelines. 19 According to the U.S. Energy Information

Administration, at the end of 2008, there were

approximately 8,700 miles of intrastate and

interstate pipelines in Pennsylvania.

20

21

- Since then, more than 600 miles have
- 2 been finished, and there are more projects in
- 3 varying stages of completion. The most dynamic
- 4 activity in Pennsylvania that we feel is going to
- 5 have on the pipeline infrastructure is going to be
- 6 gathering, the establishment of new gathering
- 7 lines necessary to connect the new drilling sites
- 8 with the larger pipelines.
- 9 A recent study by the Nature Conservancy
- 10 estimated that 1.6 miles of gathering pipelines
- 11 were going to be required for each new drilling
- 12 site, to get this gas to market. In 2013, the
- 13 highest-producing counties in Pennsylvania were
- 14 mostly rural counties, thereby heightening, I
- 15 guess, and providing an example of the needs for
- 16 these smaller gathering lines, to get the gas from
- 17 these rural areas to market.
- 18 Through an extensive network of state
- 19 laws and implementing regulations, pipelines are
- 20 being developed responsibly across Pennsylvania.
- 21 State government has been able to respond quickly
- 22 to the challenges and the general changes in the

91 energy landscape in Pennsylvania. 2 In response to the permitting and inspection responsibilities, our oil and gas management from 2008 has increased from a size of 88 employees to more than 200 today, and a recent increase in some of our permitting fees is going to allow us to add additional staff for the 7 permitting and inspection, specifically of pipeline development projects. 10 Marcellus shale may be the most familiar 11 shale-producing formation, but now operators are 12 targeting the Burkett, Rhinestreet and also the Utica formations. So now with advanced 13 technology, it's possible to extract more from one 14 15 well pad. So again, these leaps in technology are going to lead to an increase in production and 16 increased need for infrastructure. 18 We're fortunate enough in Pennsylvania 19 to have these diverse and abundant energy 20 supplies, and as the governor outlined in his 21 energy plan, we'll use these resources to move 22 Pennsylvania forward. We'll create jobs, raise

- 1 the standards of living, foster a business climate
- 2 that rewards innovation, advance our energy
- 3 independence and, importantly, enhance our
- 4 environment.
- 5 But none of this going to be possible
- 6 without a strong and reliable infrastructure, and
- 7 as a Commonwealth, we feel we're strongly
- 8 positioned to build on those current successes.
- 9 Thank you.
- 10 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Hayley.
- 11 So with that, before we turn to the discussion, I
- 12 just want to remind everyone that the
- 13 presentations that you've seen here today will be
- 14 available on the web at energy.gov/qer. You can
- 15 just look up today's meeting and you'll find all
- 16 the presentations and the public comments.
- 17 My first question for the panel, and
- 18 what we'll do is I'll start here on this end, if
- 19 you don't mind Thomas, is we heard from several of
- 20 you about constraints associated with the
- 21 infrastructure. Lots of great projects going on.
- 22 Piotr, I think you touched on these constraints

- 1 causing some pricing concerns, over, you know,
- 2 long distances between the resources and the point
- 3 of consumption.
- 4 So my question to the panel is you have
- 5 the QER Task Force here. Is there a federal role
- 6 in helping to improve upon these infrastructure
- 7 constraints? Thomas.
- 8 MR. MURPHY: A couple of comments that I
- 9 would make real quick. First, I obviously come
- 10 from an educational institution. We do a lot of
- 11 outreach-type work. One of the things that we see
- 12 is we can have great regulation, we can have great
- 13 technology, we can have all kinds of capital. But
- 14 if we can't have access to right-of-ways to put
- 15 pipe in the ground, then infrastructure won't be
- 16 built in the end.
- 17 So I think an educational process,
- 18 including at the federal level, with some federal
- 19 direction, to show what all the above would
- 20 include relative to this side of it as well, in
- 21 terms of the build or the need for infrastructure.
- 22 I think it's easy to illustrate, and the

- 1 illustration, I think, was made by Congressman
- 2 Murphy a little bit earlier, about the dynamic of
- 3 pricing with the polar vortex this past winter,
- 4 and what that showed with the constraints in the
- 5 system and the need for more pipeline, certainly
- 6 going north.
- 7 So I think there's a lot of pieces
- 8 there. But if you look at the demand even in that
- 9 area right now, to put more pipe in the ground,
- 10 some of that is being stopped by the fact that the
- 11 access for right-of-way through landowners and the
- 12 understanding of what the components of that look
- 13 like going forward actually are. So I think
- 14 theirs is an educational piece.
- MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Piotr?
- 16 MR. TERRANOVA: Yeah, I would agree with
- 17 much of what Tom said. I think the issue is
- 18 construction in -- to get gas to market generally
- 19 goes through places that are -- where they're
- 20 remote from where the gas is being produced. I
- 21 think one thing that would be helpful from a
- 22 federal and state standpoint would be perhaps some

- 1 more comprehensive educational effort for
- 2 consumers, that would help them understand how
- 3 important this infrastructure is.
- I think we've all seen, and maybe a
- 5 reminder that we've all seen the significant
- 6 benefits of Marcellus shale gas in this area, in
- 7 terms of lower, far lower bills for energy in
- 8 their homes. We have, as I mentioned before, we
- 9 have a huge amount of oil being consumed in placed
- 10 that you wouldn't expect oil to be consumed. This
- 11 would be southeastern Pennsylvania, this would be
- 12 New England.
- We have an opportunity to substitute
- 14 natural gas for oil, which is great from an
- 15 environmental standpoint. It's also great from a
- 16 cost standpoint. Also I think -- so I guess if I
- 17 had to put it in a nutshell it would be I can't
- 18 point to any particular rule or regulation that
- 19 might help, but I think maybe making this a more
- 20 comprehensive -- maybe making this a more visible
- 21 initiative by the government may help put the
- 22 people, consumers put this in perspective.

		96
1	MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Josh?	
2	MR. NORDQUIST: Thank you Chris. I	
3	would start with for us at FERC today, actually	
4	with both new pipelines and repermitting old	
5	pipelines requires that they consider or analyze	
6	wasted recovery from their operations. However,	
7	that's where it stops. It stops at evaluation,	
8	and I think some federal support to incentivize	
9	these projects to strongly consider the benefits	
10	of wasted recovery, either through the use of	
11	public lands or the permitting process that's	
12	required, because I think it has a nice symbiotic	
13	approach with both landowners and the transmission	
14	company.	
15	The other side of it is on the energy	
16	side, I think for us, wasted recovery particularly	
17	doesn't get many of the incentives that other	
18	alternative energy production gets, and doesn't	
19	value some of the benefits that this type of	
20	technology provides, such as island loading and on	
21	demand energy, along with that energy security	
22	potential of, you know, for example, powering our	
1		

97 military bases with their own power plants 2 essentially. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks, Josh. Piotr? 3 MR. GALITZINE: Thank you very much. 5 Three thoughts very shortly. The first one is that the invisible hand of the market seems to be 7 doing a great job, all these problems notwithstanding. The U.S. is now producing 70 billion cubic feet of gas a day, and 8-1/2 million barrels of oil a day. As regards to regulations, I would think 11 12 that the loudest example of what not to do is probably the Keystone XL. As a result of that 13 14 project not going forward, Canada has decided to 15 send that pipeline to the west and to Asian 16 markets, which is a shame and a real problem for the 37 refineries on the Mexican Gulf Coast, 18 because they run on heavy oil and you can't just flip a refinery from one type of oil to another. 19 20 On what -- on a third thought, there is a lot of discussion about whether frack water 21 22 regulation should be happening at the state level,

- 1 or whether they should be EPA mandated. There is
- 2 many states, I think 28 states already have
- 3 requirements to reveal what's in the frack water,
- 4 and I think this only make sense because everybody
- 5 wants to know what's going down whole and going
- 6 anywhere near their drinking water.
- 7 But I would encourage that process,
- 8 whether it be state or national, to happen a
- 9 little quicker because there's a lot of
- 10 uncertainty among the major players to what to do
- 11 next. Thank you.
- 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Thomas,
- 13 care to comment?
- 14 MR. MINNEY: And sir, I won't comment on
- 15 market on anything like that. But I would say I'd
- 16 just reiterate my points earlier. You know, as we
- 17 look at how those pipelines are going to be placed
- 18 on the landscape and the transmission placed on
- 19 the landscape, the Nature Conservancy and other
- 20 groups have been looking at critical habitats,
- 21 particularly here in the Central Appalachians, and
- 22 ways that we can do planning to be able to reduce

- 1 those impacts to those critical places. We are
- 2 happy to begin working with industry and
- 3 policymakers and others to look at that.
- 4 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Hayley.
- 5 MS. BOOK: Sure, and we are one of those
- 6 partners that the Nature Conservancy is working
- 7 with right now on critical habitat. We have
- 8 several proposed regulations regarding well
- 9 development and infrastructure development in
- 10 Pennsylvania. So we're trying to keep the
- 11 regulatory framework current with what's happening
- 12 in the field.
- 13 Certainly, one of those items that we're
- 14 debating and discussing right now with industry
- 15 and environmental groups and the like are
- 16 certainly impacts on the surface and impacts to
- 17 threatened and endangered species and species of
- 18 special concern. So it's an interesting process.
- 19 The federal government is involved to a certain
- 20 extent, and in some of the permitting, mostly with
- 21 the pipeline permitting. But the remainder of the
- 22 permitting really falls on the state level.

100 1 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. So with that, let me turn to technology. So Josh, you mentioned your heat recovery technologies that you have in place. Piotr, you talked about some 5 advanced pipeline technologies. So it sounds like lots of great progress there. 7 But are there other technologies or considerations that the federal government, for instance, should take into account in the future, as it relates to addressing infrastructure 11 constraints? So I'll open it up to whoever would 12 like to take the question to start with, on the 13 federal government role in technology. 14 MR. GALITZINE: Sure. One thought would 15 be to make a concerted effort to tape the nation's 16 geothermal sources. California has done a great job leading the way as always. Basically all the 18 electricity north of San Francisco is generated 19 from geothermal, where (inaudible) are also used, 20 and there's a lot of candidates for further 21 development. 22 MR. NORDQUIST: As a large geothermal

```
101
   developer, I would support that.
 2
               (Laughter.)
 3
              MODERATOR KELLEY: Did you have a
   comment?
              MR. MURPHY: I'd make a comment as well.
 5
   We think about some of the comments that have been
7
   made here today, one of the aspects or one of the
   challenges that's been pointed out was about
 9
   future of methane emissions. I think federal
10
   government funding for additional research to
11
   solve some of those issues as they've been
12
   illustrated, I think, would be well-placed.
13
              MODERATOR KELLEY: Anyone else care to
14
   comment?
15
              MR. TERRANOVA: Yes. Working for a
16
   company that also distributes national gas to
17
   utility customers, I think there's been kind of an
18
   on-again, off-again effort by the federal
   government to fund end use technologies that would
19
20
   lead to greater efficiencies, and I think that
21
   that is something that should be on again if it's
22
   not.
```

102 1 I think, you know, in terms of infrastructure, clearly the processes by which pipelines are built today are much more -- much less intrusive than they were in the past. So I don't know that there's much for the federal government to do there, but I do know that other 7 industry groups, such as GTI, are working diligently and in some cases getting federal 9 funding, I think DOG funding, for some of their 10 initiatives. 11 Then finally, as I said before, you 12 know, it's not so much technological change, but let me back up. The technology improvements that 13 14 need to be made to make natural gas a motor fuel 15 more accessible to large fleets, the so-called Pickens plan, I think, has a lot of potential to 16 reduce this nation's dependence on oil. 18 That would be liquefied natural gas 19 technology, which has improved greatly, but I'm sure it can improve to an even greater extent. 20 21 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Any other No. So Hayley, you talked about the 22 comments?

- 1 role of the state of Pennsylvania and the
- 2 involvement of regulators at the state level. I'm
- 3 curious, I guess, for the rest of the panel. Are
- 4 you seeing any complex as it relates to
- 5 regulations at the federal, state or local level,
- 6 and if so, what actions would you recommend? Any
- 7 thoughts on that.
- 8 MS. BOOK: Sure. So as I mentioned, the
- 9 majority of the regulations are at the state
- 10 level. But the federal government certainly plays
- 11 a role, specifically the Army Corps of Engineers,
- 12 in terms of permitting for erosion and
- 13 sedimentation control for the development of
- 14 pipelines.
- 15 Pennsylvania has a little bit of a
- 16 different permit. It's what's called the State
- 17 Programmatic General Permit, and it's a joint
- 18 federal and state permit. So instead of having a
- 19 company be required to get a state permit, and
- 20 then in turn receive a similar federal permit, we
- 21 have a joint permit, which is supposed to help
- 22 streamline the permitting process for pipelines.

104 1 Some groups are debating whether or not that has streamlined the process. We're having ongoing conversations with industry and the Army Corps of Engineers to kind of advance, advance that permit, to make it a little bit easier to apply for. Equally as protective, but streamline 7 that process a little bit. Then recently, the Commonwealth has 8 9 passed in 2012 Act 13, to revamp, for the first time in more than 30 years, the Oil and Gas Act in 11 Pennsylvania. We've encountered a little bit of 12 difficulty in some of the court systems, in regards to some provisions of that Act. But we'll 13 14 continue to move forward and ultimately the 15 court's decision was that some of the decisions 16 about local zoning, about placement of wells and pipelines and such, would remain at the local 18 level. So there's still some discussions that 19 20 are ongoing about that. But for the most part, we feel at the state level, the regulatory framework 21 22 is pretty strong.

105 1 MODERATOR KELLEY: Great. Anyone else care to comment? Yes. MR. MURPHY: Yeah, I would make a 3 comment too. One of the things that Hayley had talked about earlier was a number of fuel-based 5 inspectors that have been hired in Pennsylvania. 7 We see that in a variety of other states around the nation. 9 Certainly, a program in place that would 10 increase the credibility of those same inspectors, sort of a certification process that could be done 11 at the federal level, to certify across all the 12 states where natural gas is being developed, we 13 14 think would be a real asset and certainly would go a lot further again in the credibility aspect of 15 16 the programs out in the field. 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Great. Anyone else? 18 Okay. Well, let's do one more question. You have the QER Task Force before you, and my question is 19 20 simply this. They want to hear from you. given the opportunity to provide one final comment 21 22 here, and if you had one comment or suggestion to

- 1 make to the federal government, to this QER Task
- 2 Force, what would it be? We'll start here with
- 3 you again Thomas.
- 4 MR. MURPHY: Actually, I'm going to
- 5 circle back where I started in one of the comments
- 6 that I made, and that was about the educational
- 7 process. I just feel very passionately about
- 8 that, and we see that not only here within the
- 9 state of Pennsylvania or North America as a whole,
- 10 you know, thinking about certainly the U.S. as the
- 11 big part of this focus, but on a global basis.
- 12 So it really is a big part of the
- 13 dialogue that we see out there. It is one of the
- 14 bigger constraints. As I mentioned before, a
- 15 number of the constraints or a number of the
- 16 challenges. A lot of those go back to some of the
- 17 softer side of those conversations and the soft
- 18 science side of this, and to make sure that we get
- 19 that part right, and we get that -- we put a sense
- 20 of urgency in that process on a collective basis
- 21 and on a national basis.
- 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Peter.

107 1 MR. TERRANOVA: Yes. I tend to believe that the Department of Energy is uniquely positioned within the government to bring some rationality and some fact-based discussion to this whole issue of energy, energy use, energy development in certainly the country. That to me 7 is sorely needed. I think there are a number of voices out there who are, you know, making 9 statements about energy development that hurt us 10 all, because they're inaccurate and they're built, 11 they're made in order to scare people. 12 But once again, I think if we as an 13 industry knew that there was a part of the 14 government whose function is to be fair and to be 15 fact-based, and to be the keeper of the truth, if 16 that's a phrase to be used, I think that would 17 stand us all in good stead. 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks, Peter. Josh. 19 MR. NORDQUIST: I guess I would say that 20 we need to stay focused on what we're trying to do 21 here, is figure out how to use our own resources 22 effectively, and those resources being a whole

- 1 multitude from our renewable resources, from
- 2 geothermal wind and solar to our non-renewable,
- 3 because it's all -- they will all be needed in the
- 4 future, whether or not they're used here or used
- 5 worldwide.
- 6 So I continue to stress that our own
- 7 resources need to be used as effectively as we can
- 8 here, and we still have a lot of room to grow.
- 9 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks. Piotr.
- 10 MR. GALITZINE: Thank you. Until we get
- 11 to an alternative energy-fueled future, which is
- 12 going to happen when we have network scale
- 13 batteries, which by the way, the Japanese are
- 14 making some considerable progress on, we are going
- 15 to be combusting hydrocarbons. My wish would be
- 16 that the United States revisit the 1975 law
- 17 forbidding exports of oil, and open that up to the
- 18 market's hand.
- 19 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Thomas.
- 20 MR. MINNEY: So I would just emphasize
- 21 again that this focus on landscape fragmentation
- 22 and habitat impacts be brought into the dialogue,

- 1 but also emphasize that we do have the science and
- 2 tools to look out into the future and predict
- 3 where those overlaps would happen and be proactive
- 4 about what planning and tools we put into place to
- 5 ameliorate those impacts, or to avoid or mitigate
- 6 those impacts.
- 7 We do have already science and solution
- 8 in the work, to look at planning tools that will
- 9 help produce those impacts. I would just
- 10 encourage the continued look at the science and
- 11 impact planning.
- 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Excellent, thank you.
- 13 Hayley.
- MS. BOOK: Sure. I guess my one request
- 15 of the Department of Energy would just be to
- 16 continue the public discussion, and make sure that
- 17 as they move forward with the national energy
- 18 policy, they're well-informed and they've plenty
- 19 of stakeholder input, which certainly they will
- 20 get through this process.
- 21 So while it's important to have a
- 22 national state energy policy -- national energy

110 policy, excuse me, we're just thankful that DOE looks to their states and their individual needs and individual resources as they move forward with planning. 5 MODERATOR KELLEY: Great, thank you. Well I know I've learned a lot here with this 7 first panel. So I thank you very much for joining me up here, and please all of you join me in a 9 round of applause for our panelists. 10 (Applause.) 11 MODERATOR KELLEY: We're ready for the second panel. So if you're speaking on the second 12 panel, please join us up in the front. 13 14 (Pause.) 15 Panel 2 16 MODERATOR KELLEY: So once as we're getting settled, for those of you in the audience, 18 if you'd care to comment at the end of this 19 session, please do make sure you indicate that on 20 the sign-in sheet at the front, and for those who are joining us by live streaming, do send in your 21 22 comments to gercomments@hq.doe.gov.

111 1 And once again a reminder as we get started here with our second panel, that the comments by the panelists are those of their own, and do not represent the sentiments of the 5 Department of Energy. 6 So the second panel here is focused on 7 How Prudent Infrastructure Investment Could Help Maximize Resource Potential, and joining me here at the front are Shelley Corman, Executive Vice 10 President, Interstate Pipelines Energy Transfer Partners; Rory Miller, Senior Vice President, 11 Atlantic-Gulf Williams; May Va Lor, Lead Research Analyst, Laborers' International Union of North 13 14 America (LIUNA); Kris Evanto, Manager of 15 Development, Access Midstream; and Jim Sullivan, 16 Member-Public Gas Policy Council, American Public 17 Gas Association. 18 So once again we will go ahead and just 19 start here with you, Shelley, with your comments. 20 MS. CORMAN: If I can stand up, because I've got a map. 21 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: Do we have the

112 1 clicker for you? 2 MS. CORMAN: Thank you very much. speaking today as a representative of Energy Transfer, one of the largest and most diversified 5 investment grade master limited partnerships in the United States. We have a couple of slides 7 through maps. Pipeliners like their maps. On a consolidated basis, our partnership 8 9 owns and operates more than 72,000 miles of 10 natural gas, natural gas liquids, refined products and crude oil pipelines. Personally, I've worked 11 12 in the Interstate Pipeline Division of Energy Transfer. Our legacy pipeline systems shown on 13 14 this map include pipelines in some of the 15 traditional basins of the United States, not too 16 much of what we've been talking about this morning, the Gulf Coast, the Midcontinent, San 17 Juan and the Permian Basin. 18 19 Those pipelines have operated safely and reliably for many years, but now have challenges 20 with some of the gas/oil pattern changes that 21 22 we've been discussing this morning. Starting in

- 1 the mid-2000's, the sorts of new gas supply from
- 2 shell formations has exposed the need for changes
- 3 in our natural gas pipeline structure.
- 4 Many of the producers in the nation
- 5 suffer when their shale supplies cannot
- 6 economically reach markets. Companies like Energy
- 7 Transfer have grown and developed pipeline
- 8 projects to help those supplies reach new markets,
- 9 to reach liquid spots where the producers can sell
- 10 their gas.
- 11 So for example, a couple of the
- 12 pipelines on this map are pipeline projects that
- 13 we have put in service in response to the shale
- 14 play. Energy Transfer first grew up -- slide back
- 15 here a second -- with the rise in the shale
- 16 supplies in the Barnett shale, one of the first
- 17 shale regions in the United States.
- 18 But then, I think you can see it more
- 19 easily on this map, some of our other pipeline
- 20 projects were the Tiger pipeline system, which
- 21 allowed the Haynesville shale to reach markets,
- 22 the Fayetteville Express Pipeline, a joint venture

- 1 with Kinder Morgan, that allowed us to transfer
- 2 Fayetteville shale gas out of Arkansas, and the
- 3 Midcontinent Express pipeline, which was also
- 4 built to serve the Burnett and the Midcontinent
- 5 gas producers.
- 6 Each of these pipeline systems is
- 7 supported by long-term transportation contracts.
- 8 It's not possible to build the scale of pipeline
- 9 project and to make the billions of dollars of
- 10 investment without contracts and without
- 11 predictability in the rules and regulations that
- 12 we face.
- In the Haynesville shale, for example,
- 14 production in the region grew by 70 percent in the
- 15 year after the Tiger pipeline project went into
- 16 service.
- 17 Although new pipeline infrastructure has
- 18 allowed producers in specific areas to enjoy
- 19 better market access, there are enormous shale
- 20 plays out there that still require development,
- 21 and there are a number of changes. I'm not going
- 22 to rehash the changes that other folks have

Quadrennial Energy Review Public Meeting 07-21-2014

- 1 already described.
- 2 Some of those market conditions in
- 3 summary are just that low gas prices have really
- 4 shifted development in the United States towards
- 5 the natural gas liquids area and the development
- 6 of the basins where there are the most liquids,
- 7 and also into the Marcellus and Utica area.
- 8 We've talked some this morning about the
- 9 other phenomenon industry, the demand phenomena.
- 10 Those have quite frankly not kept pace with supply
- 11 development. Some of the low prices are causing
- 12 resurgence in our gas intensive industry such as
- 13 steel and petrochemicals, and in power generation
- 14 as well. Also, increasing exports to Mexico and
- 15 in the LNG export arena as well.
- So what is a pipeline company to do with
- 17 all of those types of changes? Well, I thought
- 18 what I would do with my couple of minutes of
- 19 remarks is just talk about in my company. I think
- 20 it's much the same in other pipeline companies
- 21 across the United States, is how those dynamics
- 22 that we've discussed are directly impacting what

116 pipeline companies are working on. 2 For example in energy transfer, we have undertaken an extensive build out of midstream and natural gas liquids infrastructure in the Eagle Ford shale area. We've spent \$3 billion in that area since 2010. We're also working on pipeline projects to export gas to Mexico. 8 We're in the middle of building an 9 export facility in Lake Charles, a trunk line LNG 10 site. We currently have a facility there to import LNG, but the market conditions today 11

14 We're making modifications to our

in that same area.

15 pipeline systems, such as reversing the flow of

dictate a completely new export facility be built

- 16 portions of our system or abandoning systems, to
- 17 convert them to other uses. For example, one of
- 18 the lines of our trunk line gas system is
- 19 currently being abandoned and put into crude oil
- 20 service.

12

- 21 And then, most relevant to the area that
- 22 we're talking about today, is the huge resource

- 1 base in the Marcellus and Utica area, and the need
- 2 for producers to have new infrastructure out of
- 3 this region. Energy Transfer is developing a new
- 4 pipeline system called the rover pipeline, that
- 5 will provide access from the Marcellus and Utica
- 6 gas production areas for our producers,
- 7 transporting gas westward to the Midcontinent,
- 8 where it has market access, and in Michigan, up to
- 9 the Canadian border and also connect in the
- 10 Midwest to pipes that go to the Gulf Coast for
- 11 some of the demand growth that we've discussed
- 12 there.
- 13 We already have gap commitments to the
- 14 project, 2.6 Bcf a day, and the pipeline project
- 15 we believe will be sized around 3.2 Bcf a day.
- 16 We're running an open season right now to finalize
- 17 our commitments and the sizing of the project, and
- 18 it's a project we hope to bring in service in the
- 19 fourth quarter of 2016.
- 20 We're in the midst of the stakeholder
- 21 processes. I think that's relevant to the
- 22 conversations about what can be done to facilitate

- 1 infrastructure, and participation by all the
- 2 stakeholders early in the process is really what
- 3 makes these projects a success, and helps us deal
- 4 with landowners and other issues that you
- 5 encounter in building pipeline projects.
- 6 So in quick summary, I agree with the
- 7 comments of the panelists before about the changes
- 8 in the industry and all of the great opportunities
- 9 in natural gas, and hopefully this is an example
- 10 of what one pipeline company is doing to meet
- 11 those.
- 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Shelley.
- 13 Rory.
- 14 MR. MILLER: Good afternoon. Looks like
- 15 we're just past the lunch hour. My name is Rory
- 16 Miller. I'm the Senior Vice President for
- 17 Williams, handling our eastern interstate pipeline
- 18 systems, as well as our Gulf of Mexico, midstream
- 19 and deepwater assets.
- 20 I'm going to focus on some of the
- 21 challenges facing the construction of new
- 22 interstate pipeline projects. I want to use a few

119 examples as I go through that. There we go. see that. I'll try to limit the commercials as I go along, maybe just provide a little bit of context of how Williams operates and serves 24 5 states and Canada. We've got 4.8 billion dollars' worth of 6 7 projects that are in some stage of the regulatory process today, and we -- I've got a rough calculation. We believe that over the course of 10 the time frame that the QER applies to, that we'll be investing upwards of \$30 billion. 11 12 So making some progress on this front is of utmost importance to us at Williams. A lot of 13 14 things have already been covered. I think Shelley 15 mentioned some of that too, and so I'll try not to 16 be too repetitive. We're in a very fortunate 17 supply situation right now, with all the new shale 18 gas, and we're seeing very strong demand for clean energy. We're certainly taking advantage or 19 20 trying to take advantage of that. 21 The polar vortex provided, I think, a 22 snap shot of where some of the constraints are and

- 1 some of the bottlenecks are, and I've got a slide
- 2 similar to the one that was shown earlier, and
- 3 I'll just touch on that for a moment. Then I'm
- 4 going to cover a little bit about our Rockaway and
- 5 Constitution projects.
- But at the end of the day, what we're
- 7 really after is regulatory certainty. If you
- 8 don't have that, if you miss an environmental
- 9 window by a month or two, the results and the in-
- 10 service of the pipeline is easily 9 to 12 months.
- 11 So meeting these deadlines and sticking to the
- 12 schedule is of utmost importance.
- This graph shows the price differential
- 14 on our Leidy system, and just real quickly, you
- 15 can see the spikes there. Congressman Murphy
- 16 mentioned that \$120 price. That was the New York
- 17 City gate price, and that red line there is what
- 18 the price the producers are receiving just a
- 19 couple of hundred miles away from the city gate.
- 20 You can see that price differential of
- 21 about \$117. Now the pipeline doesn't get that.
- 22 Our rates are all regulated. So we get the same,

- 1 regardless of what the price is. But the
- 2 consumers are the ones that pay that bill. Not
- 3 all the gas is bought on the spot, but the gas
- 4 that is bought on the spot is paying a pretty
- 5 heavy toll.
- I mentioned talking about the Rockaway
- 7 project just a bit. Let me just set the stage for
- 8 you. This is less than four miles of pipe, and it
- 9 serves the national grid system, mainly the gas
- 10 would be going into Queens and Brooklyn.
- 11 The siting for the landing point, even
- 12 though most of it's offshore, is International
- 13 Park. It's the gateway National Recreation Area.
- 14 This project actually took an act of Congress to
- 15 move forward, and the process has taken almost
- 16 seven years.
- 17 In-service date, since we're
- 18 constructing right now, will probably be by the
- 19 end of the year. Total construction time, maybe
- 20 seven-eight months. You know, we've been at this
- 21 a while. So the question I ask here was the seven
- 22 years required to get this project built, was that

122 really in the best general interest of the public? Again, I think this is just maybe just a tell-tale sign that we don't have the process quite right. So what's a typical FERC timeline look 5 like? Just really quickly, the two big -- the green bar there, the orange bar, you can see the 7 average months, and on those little bubbles it shows what the timeline has been for Rockaway and Constitution. So as opposed to seven months, they were 9 and 15 months, and as opposed to 10.7 months in the Seven Sea Island application, we're 11 12 looking at 16 and 18 months. At the end of the day, what we need, we 13 14 need better communication between agencies. 15 need stronger working relationships between 16 agencies, and we need consequences when the 17 agencies don't meet deadlines. I know the FERC is 18 really burdened right now, because they've got so much more activity than they normally do, and 19 20 they're trying to proceed in a workman-like 21 manner. 22 But there's a lot of cooperating

- 1 agencies, and there's a lot that's been delegated
- 2 to the state, and those things really get bogged
- 3 down. Again as I mentioned, if you miss a window,
- 4 a key window, one or two months, it delays you a
- 5 year.
- Talking about the Constitution project,
- 7 this has been a little bigger problem here, and
- 8 I'll wrap up right here. This is a project to
- 9 take gas out of northeastern Pennsylvania, up to
- 10 Iroquois and Tennessee. This project has been
- 11 attacked, I would say, by narrow interest groups,
- 12 and also we've been bogged down in the state here.
- We've already been delayed one year on
- 14 this project, and if we don't get cooperation, it
- 15 could potentially be delayed another year. So
- 16 again, we need a process that has accountability
- 17 in the time lines, and it would be nice of there
- 18 was one lead agency that really had the power to
- 19 make the other agencies and the states abide by
- 20 that time line.
- 21 So I'm going to finish up right there.
- 22 Final statement. We got the hard part solved

124 We've got very ample supply. We've got a lot of clean energy markets. We just don't have a practical and efficient process in place to get this infrastructure built. Thank you. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Rory. May 5 6 Va? MS. LOR: Good afternoon. My name is 7 May Va Lor. I am energy analyst for the Laborers 9 International Union of North America. So let me 10 tell you just briefly a little bit about the 11 Laborers, and why they care about energy 12 infrastructure. The Laborers represent half a million workers, primarily in the construction 13 14 industry throughout the United States and Canada. 15 Our members have been working on some of the 16 pipelines that have been talked about here. 17 Our union is the leader is the leader in 18 advocating for more infrastructure investments, 19 from the (inaudible) to the Keystone XL pipeline. 20 Our members construct and maintain nearly type of energy facility, solar facility, as well as 21 22 nuclear facilities, as well as transmission

- 1 pipelines.
- 2 Additionally, through our pension plans,
- 3 we invest in companies and equity funds that
- 4 directly finance energy infrastructure. Through
- 5 our labor-management training funds, thousands of
- 6 members are trained annually in construction jobs
- 7 in the energy industry. But most importantly,
- 8 through our local hiring halls, we focus on
- 9 including and placing local folks for construction
- 10 jobs in the energy industry.
- 11 On behalf of our half a million members
- 12 and our general president, I want to thank you for
- 13 giving us the opportunity to participate on this
- 14 panel, and to offer our thoughts on this important
- 15 topic. So as many of you know, the construction
- 16 industry was hit hard by the economic recession in
- 17 2010. Unemployment rates in the industry were
- 18 above 27 percent.
- 19 But the one bright spot for our union
- 20 was energy jobs related to Marcellus shale gas
- 21 extraction in this region. Infrastructure
- 22 investment, you know, folks have talked about how

- 1 it's unleashed the resource potential of the
- 2 Marcellus shale. But it also unleashed the labor
- 3 resource potential in this region. Members got
- 4 off the bench and back to work, back to the work
- 5 of supporting their families, feeding their
- 6 families and paying for their mortgages, etcetera.
- From 2010 to 2013, our members worked on
- 8 -- worked over 15 million hours on building
- 9 transmission pipelines in this region alone, and
- 10 in Pennsylvania, we've completed about 900
- 11 pipeline jobs since 2011. We're starting now to
- 12 see comparable growth in Ohio as well. Last year,
- 13 pipeline hours increased seven times compared to
- 14 the prior year.
- So for our members, energy
- 16 infrastructure investments are a lifeline to good
- 17 union jobs, the good pay that supports families,
- 18 and all the health care and retirement benefits.
- 19 For many, you know, Secretary Moniz was talking
- 20 about opportunity ladders, career ladders.
- 21 For many, it's been exactly that. It's
- 22 been a path of harmony. So we've been very

- 1 privileged to work with a number of leading energy
- 2 companies, who value a well-trained local
- 3 workforce, and who value using local tradesmen and
- 4 tradeswomen who will spend their earnings here, to
- 5 boost and support their communities.
- 6 So as part of the QER process, we'd ask
- 7 you to consider a couple of issues that are
- 8 important to our members. The first is that we
- 9 don't believe energy infrastructure is a partisan
- 10 issue. It's expected that everyone wants energy,
- 11 but no one wants a pipeline in their backyard.
- 12 These dynamics make it even more
- 13 difficult -- I'm sorry, even more important that
- 14 pipelines and other energy facilities be judged
- 15 based on their individual merits, using objective,
- 16 consistent and transparent standards. Recent
- 17 cross-border permit applications show how uneven
- 18 the process has become.
- 19 That is why we supported House Bill
- 20 3301, the North American Energy Infrastructure
- 21 Act. This bill is not perfect, although it does
- 22 provide a framework for timely review. We also

- 1 believe that cross-border permit applications
- 2 should increase their focus and have an explicit
- 3 focus on meaningful job creation, because we
- 4 believe that supporting American workers and their
- 5 families is in the nation's best interest.
- The second area of interest is
- 7 identifying opportunities to improve the quality
- 8 and efficiency of pipeline construction through
- 9 skilled workforce development. So we know that
- 10 there is a tightening of skilled labor in the oil
- 11 and gas industry. But it's important that we not
- 12 take shortcuts in training.
- So we believe that the use of a highly
- 14 trained local workforce, in conjunction with
- 15 reputable contractors, is the best way to meet our
- 16 nation's needs. So our members have built some of
- 17 the biggest pipelines and most of them are well-
- 18 trained. So we believe that experience positions
- 19 us to be effective advocates for skilled workforce
- 20 development.
- 21 So the DOE has the opportunity or the
- 22 QER has the opportunity to initiate a

129 collaboration on this issue, and we'd like to be a part of that discussion. Another area that we'd like sort to be 3 investigated is just greater public disclosure on 5 gathering pipelines. So we believe that, you know, it's true that pipelines are the safest way 7 to transport natural gas and hazardous liquids, and gathering pipelines in themselves carry low 9 risk. 10 However, there is growing concern about the expense of unregulated gathering pipelines. 11 12 So some states like North Dakota are exploring novel ways to track construction problems. 13 14 it's our belief that greater transparency helps 15 build public confidence, and has the potential to raise construction standards. Therefore, we would 16 17 encourage the QER to review how greater disclosure could be achieved. 18

- I think I'll just close my comments. I
- 20 believe I'm running out of time. So in closing,
- 21 LIUNA members live and work in every corner of the
- 22 U.S., and we've represented workers in the

- 1 construction industry for over 100 years. We've
- 2 built pipelines for over half a century.
- 3 So to us, these are not temporary jobs,
- 4 but families supporting careers. We are invested
- 5 in the success of this industry, because domestic
- 6 energy development supports both working families,
- 7 in terms of lower energy costs and in terms of
- 8 jobs. But development must not come at any cost.
- 9 So we hope the QER sparks a discussion
- 10 that improves safety standards for all pipeline
- 11 workers, increases collaboration on workforce
- 12 development and training needs, and promotes the
- 13 overall quality and security of our vital energy
- 14 assets. Thank you.
- MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you May Va.
- 16 Chris.
- 17 MR. EVANTO: Thanks. Access Midstream
- 18 operates over 5,600 miles of gathering pipeline,
- 19 deploying over five billion cubic feet in natural
- 20 gas per day. We have a significant midstream
- 21 infrastructure in most active shale plays across
- 22 the country, including the Burnett, the

131 Haynesville, the Permian, Eagle Ford, Niobrara and locally here in the Marcellus and the Utica. 3 Industry has installed significant amounts of pipe and compression, of which Access 5 Midstream has contributed 1,238 miles of pipe, 214,000 horsepower of compression, and 1,192 wells 7 to drive 3.4 billion cubic feet of production per day here in the Appalachian Basin. 9 Similar to gathering and compression, significant cryogenic processing of fractionation 11 investments have occurred here in the region, of which Access has contributed 700 million cubic feet per day of processing, and 135,000 barrels 13 14 per day of fractionation. We're a little unique. 15 We are focused on the upstream side of the midstream sector, if you will. 16 So we depend on interconnectivity 17 18 through pipeline, rail, storage and other downstream midstream folks such as Williams and 19 Energy Transfer. I can get the gas to market. 20 do have existing interconnects to interstate and 21 22 local markets through Kinder Morgan, Dominion

Quadrennial Energy Review Public Meeting 07-21-2014

- 1 Transmission and Dominion East Ohio.
- 2 Some of the new pipeline projects that
- 3 will give us access to get the product to market
- 4 are the Energy Transfer's Rover project. We do
- 5 have a receive point, a plan for that our
- 6 Leesville cryogenic plant, which is located in
- 7 Ohio.
- 8 Currently, we do have access or excuse
- 9 me a tap on the Atex ethane pipeline. So we can
- 10 deliver ethane to market in the Gulf through
- 11 there. Proposed propane/butane, mixed butane
- 12 pipelines that are supposed to come on line 2016
- 13 and give us access to markets in the south as
- 14 well.
- 15 Long-term constraints that we see, like
- 16 I said, we're sort of in the upstream part of the
- 17 midstream business. So some of the constraints or
- 18 risks to us would be residue gas takeaway. So
- 19 some of the larger projects that were spoken about
- 20 for making sure that those projects do come to
- 21 fruition to give us access to those markets.
- NGL takeaway is obviously something that

- 1 we're watching as well, whether the pipeline or
- 2 local consumption. I definitely agree with that
- 3 Mr. Miller had to say as far as permitting
- 4 regulations. That can have a huge effect on the
- 5 amount of capital that we spend, and the amount of
- 6 time associated with the project.
- 7 We've seen permits taking 13 to 18
- 8 months to get approved, which again can have
- 9 significant effects to our ability to serve our
- 10 customers in the upstream markets. It would be
- 11 great to have some clear guidance and consistency.
- 12 You know, we operate in Ohio, West Virginia and
- 13 Pennsylvania, but even within those states,
- 14 depending on which district or region you're in,
- 15 there can be considerable difference in how the
- 16 local folks interpret the regulations or what they
- 17 demand in the permitting packages and what-not.
- 18 Again, just related to the involvement
- 19 of, you know, state, local or federal governments,
- 20 we do have a lot of issue too with Townships that
- 21 require much more significant, you know, demands
- 22 when it comes to road crossings, things like that,

134 going beyond what the state or federal regulations require. So it would be nice to see some 3 consistency across that band, not necessarily, you 5 know, one way or the other, but just some predictability would be appreciated. That way we 7 can spend the capital as efficiently as possible. Thank you. 9 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Kris. 10 Jim. 11 MR. SULLIVAN: My name is Jim Sullivan, and I'm the chairman of the board of Norwich, Connecticut Public Utilities Commissioners. 13 14 Norwich, Connecticut is a town of about 42,000 15 people located in eastern Connecticut, and we operate a four service utility in electric, gas, 16 17 water and sewer, and we're the only municipal gas 18 company in the state of Connecticut, and one of the very few in New England. 19 20 In addition, I serve as the chairman of the board of the Connecticut Municipal Electric 21 Energy Cooperative, which is a consortium of six 22

- 1 municipalities and an Indian tribe that buys
- 2 energy at the wholesale level and distributes that
- 3 to our member communities.
- 4 I'm here today as a representative of
- 5 the American Public Gas Association. Our entire
- 6 organization is at our annual conference in Lake
- 7 Tahoe, Nevada, and I was the closest one to
- 8 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, so I got this assignment
- 9 today.
- 10 APGA is the national association for
- 11 publicly-owned natural gas distribution systems.
- 12 There are currently approximately 1,000 public gas
- 13 systems located in 37 states. Publicly-owned gas
- 14 systems are not-for-profit retail distribution
- 15 entities owned by and accountable to the citizens
- 16 that they seek to serve.
- 17 Public Gas Systems' primary focus is on
- 18 providing safe, reliable and affordable service to
- 19 their customers. The APGA represents the
- 20 homeowners and small businesses that rely on
- 21 affordable natural gas to heat their homes, cook
- 22 their meals, power their restaurants, operate

- 1 small manufacturing entities and service
- 2 businesses.
- 3 APGA has long maintained that natural
- 4 gas, and in particular the direct use of natural
- 5 gas, can play a critical role in meeting our
- 6 energy needs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- 7 and increasing overall efficiency.
- 8 It is APGA's position that national
- 9 policy should facilitate the use of natural gas
- 10 instead of other more carbon-intensive fuels where
- 11 appropriate. For example, using gas-fired water
- 12 heaters for homes instead of electric resistance
- 13 water heaters ultimately reduces greenhouse gas
- 14 emissions by one to two-thirds. Simply put,
- 15 increasing the direct use of natural gas is the
- 16 surest, quickest and most cost effective avenue,
- 17 in our view, to achieve significant reductions in
- 18 greenhouse gases.
- 19 In terms of infrastructure issues, there
- 20 are two items that I would like to briefly
- 21 address. The first is the issue of tax exempt
- 22 financing. The primary way in which municipal

- 1 local distribution companies raise capital is by
- 2 issuing tax exempt municipal bonds. APGA strongly
- 3 supports the continued tax exempt status of
- 4 municipal bonds, as they are an efficient, stable
- 5 and effective means of building new public gas
- 6 system infrastructure.
- 7 However today, we see that some members
- 8 of Congress, as well as the administration, have
- 9 proposed altering or eliminating all together the
- 10 tax-exempt status of these bonds, and APGA
- 11 adamantly opposes such alteration.
- 12 Beyond tax-exempt financing, public gas
- 13 systems can raise capital by requesting that local
- 14 officials raise natural gas rates for customers,
- 15 or requesting that local elected officials raise
- 16 taxes or cut other services to pay for upgrades,
- 17 and we think that those alternatives are not
- 18 acceptable.
- 19 The second infrastructure issue is
- 20 related to just and reasonable rates. Under the
- 21 Natural Gas Act, the charge for transporting
- 22 energy across state lines is required to be just

138 and reasonable. 2 However, current law does not provide the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission the authority to protect natural gas consumers from paying unjust and unreasonable rates to pipelines, 5 in contrast to the manner in which just and 7 reasonable rates are maintained by FERC under the Federal Power Act for consumers of electricity. 9 Under current law, if a customer files a 10 complaint at FERC to address excessive rates, and 11 if at the completion of the proceeding the 12 customer has been found to have been charged an 13 unjust and unreasonable rate, FERC can only adjust 14 the rate downwards prospectively. 15 That is to say, FERC can only change the rates going forward from the completion of the 16 17 complaint proceeding, and cannot provide refunds 18 to overcharged customers. This lack of refund 19 authority stands in contrast to the standing of 20 electric customers, who do have FERC protection that includes refund authority under the Federal 21 22 Power Act, Section 206.

139 1 If electric customers are found to have been overcharged, FERC can require interstate electric transmission companies to provide a refund back to the date of the filing of the 5 complaint at FERC, known as the refund effective date, as well as the charging of rates 7 prospectively. This refund authority removes the 8 9 incentive for interstate electric transmission 10 companies to charge unjust and unreasonable rates, and to delay the complaint proceedings, as delay 11 12 simply means enhanced refund obligations to customers resulting from rates that are found to 13 14 be unjust and unreasonable. 15 This is an important issue for public 16 gas systems, since 95 percent of them are captive to one interstate pipeline. I again thank you for 18 the opportunity to participate in this panel, and look forward to the upcoming conversation. 19 20 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Jim. with that, let's turn right to our discussion. I 21 22 just wanted to touch on some of the points that I

- 1 heard in your opening comments here. So I've
- 2 heard quite a few of you mention the need for
- 3 regulatory improvements, process improvements.
- 4 But at the same time, I also heard folks talk
- 5 about safety and security, which is sometimes
- 6 manifested through regulation.
- 7 So do you see that -- do you see those
- 8 two concepts at odds, and if so, how would you
- 9 recommend improving the regulatory process? Rory,
- 10 actually you started this, started us off with
- 11 that conversation. So why don't you start?
- 12 MR. MILLER: Sure, yeah. Well, when you
- 13 start one of these large infrastructure projects,
- 14 part of the challenge is to get out with the
- 15 stakeholders, and there are a lot of stakeholders,
- 16 and you want to get out early and you want to get
- 17 out often. Typically, we have a series of open
- 18 houses, and we're trying to extract out of the
- 19 community, very much on the front end, what those
- 20 issues are.
- 21 What are the areas that we need to
- 22 avoid? What are the sensitive areas, and in fact

- 1 I loved hearing from Thomas with the Nature
- 2 Conservancy about some of the tools that they're
- 3 building, which again I think could be useful. If
- 4 people are bringing issues forward, either
- 5 individual concerns or bringing environmental
- 6 issues forward and they're truly looking for
- 7 solutions.
- 8 That's very productive. Those are
- 9 things that we want to hear about, and we want to
- 10 incorporate those into our project, because then
- 11 we're more likely to get through the process
- 12 quickly, and that has huge economic benefits, and
- 13 it means we won't miss another heating season
- 14 without additional gas in the northeast, for
- 15 instance.
- 16 So that's important. On the safety side
- 17 though, there's a lot of regulation that governs
- 18 how we manage physical risk, and we have all of
- 19 those regulations kind of inculcated in our own
- 20 internal processes as well. So I don't
- 21 necessarily put kind of the safety and integrity
- 22 issues in the same boat with the permitting

142 process, although it's part of it. 2 I think that's all synched up fairly well, and we're very knowledgeable about what we need to do and we want to do that, and I could 5 tell you if you're in this business for the long haul, the last thing you want to do is build 7 anything that's not in full compliance and meets the highest safety standards that are out there. 9 So I really -- I think some of the environmental issues are big issues, and those can 11 be kind of inflection points on a large project. 12 I think there's also a lot of -- maybe for lack of a better term "not in my backyard issues." Those 13 are always big, and I understand those. 14 15 But at the end of the day, if you're 16 really targeted something that's for the greater 17 good, it's got to be in somebody's backyard, and 18 so trying to find the least bad path is the 19 exercise, and that can be a bit of a juggling act. 20 So anyway, I'll stop there and let somebody else 21 comment as well. 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: Shelley, I skipped

143 1 Did you care to comment? 2 MS. CORMAN: Well, I agree. I have made some notes along those same lines. I think that there's not really anything wrong with the FERC certificate process. There's a lot of 5 opportunities for early stakeholder participation 7 and for early comments. I think it's really just continuing to focus on how to make those things more productive. 10 You know, whether it's landowners, whether it's state agencies. The more information 11 12 the pipeline company has early in the process, the better, the more successful the process, the 13 14 happier all the stakeholders. So we really need 15 to -- you know, pipelines already have those 16 activities, and we really need to focus on what gets that information brought into the process 18 early. 19 I do think there's a bias now for people 20 that have an agenda against the infrastructure, to kind of sit back in the weeds and throw zingers 21 22 into the process later on, and we need to figure

- 1 how to really reward the participants, whether
- 2 it's someone with environmental issues, landowner
- 3 concerns that come forward early, early when you
- 4 still have the time to reroute the project early,
- 5 when you can make accommodations.
- The processes, the FERC process requires
- 7 you to consider alternative routes. That's a more
- 8 effective part of the process early in the
- 9 stakeholder, and I think that going forward, this
- 10 is a more of a concern with social media, with
- 11 blogs, with other things that create folks that
- 12 don't want to help have productive infrastructure
- 13 stakeholder processes.
- 14 You know, it's really -- it behooves
- 15 everyone in the industry to figure out how to give
- 16 the voice to the folks that meaningfully want to
- 17 participate.
- MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you.
- 19 MR. MILLER: And maybe another comment.
- 20 One last thing to build on Shelley's comments
- 21 there, and I mentioned this in my overview. But
- 22 it's an extremely complex process, and we just --

- 1 we absolutely need to have those kind of rules of
- 2 thumb, kind of the FERC issue some rules of thumb
- 3 on projects.
- 4 When they don't really call the shots,
- 5 it's hard to keep everybody on that time line.
- 6 The current time lines that we have, those rules
- 7 of thumb, those are fine. If people are coming
- 8 forward early, we can get the right work done
- 9 within those time frames, and then these projects
- 10 can get done.
- 11 Really, it's an issue of -- from a
- 12 consumer standpoint, it's an issue of missing
- 13 heating seasons, and there's been a huge outcry
- 14 about hey, we need more infrastructure in the
- 15 Northeast. But we have billions of dollars of
- 16 projects, not just the one that I showed you here.
- 17 We've got a long list of projects that we're
- 18 pursuing, to address those very issues.
- But we don't have everybody playing from
- 20 the same rule book. So I know the FERC has their
- 21 hands full, but I think that if there's a lead
- 22 agency that's got rules of thumb, and there's some

```
146
   accountability for the other parties to live up to
   the time line, then I think this whole thing
 3
   works.
              Then it's easier -- it's easy to
 5
   explain, like I just did. It's really hard to
   implement it. So I'm not saying it's simple but -
 7
             MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. May Va,
 8
   did you have a comment?
10
             MS. LOR: Just one. The partnering
11
   process that we were talking about and that I was
12
   talking about specifically is the cross-border
   permitting process, and we know that it has taken
13
14
   a very long time. Not as long as Rockaway. I
15
   didn't know that that took five years, but we may
   actually go past, keep them maybe past that time
16
17
   line.
18
              So I think that we think that it just
   makes sense. It's good, it's prudent (inaudible),
19
20
   it's prudent policy and that it makes sense to
   (inaudible) when that process is transparent, when
21
22
   it's consistent, when it's equitably applied.
```

147 that's -- we believe that path is one that can be improved, should be improved immediately. 3 Secondly, I don't think that having a clear process and a transparent process is at odds 5 with safety at all, because the more transparent the process is, the more -- first the more likely 7 you are to have some public, you know, input. You're more likely to build public confidence, and you're more likely to troubleshoot from the issues 10 that you may not have known about prior to 11 permitting. 12 So and it seems like the pre-filing 13 process and the FERC process has actually helped 14 facilitate that. So we would just urge greater 15 transparency in all sort of permitting and siting 16 applications. 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 18 MR. EVANTO: Yeah. I don't really see a 19 big connect between safety and permitting per se. 20 Safety is our number one concern, but we generally 21 operate in an unregulated sector. I mean our --22 I'd say less than four percent of our pipe across

- 1 the U.S. is regulated, and as a proven operator in
- 2 this country we decided that we're going design
- 3 and construct all of our facilities, you know, to
- 4 meet DOT standards.
- 5 With regards to permitting, again being
- 6 an unregulated by FERC, jobs are something we deal
- 7 with. It's more of the state permit, you know,
- 8 related to (inaudible) sediment control and then,
- 9 you know, federal permits related to crossings.
- 10 So you know, again time line commitments would be
- 11 great for us. Again, it's the unpredictableness
- 12 behind, you know, when you file, when you're going
- 13 to get it back that really affects us.
- 14 And then just some other things too.
- 15 You know, when you look at endangered species and
- 16 there's quidance, but they're not requirements.
- 17 When those come out in say in the middle of a
- 18 year, that makes it very difficult to -- you know,
- 19 we've made commitments for, you know, 2014 and
- 20 2015, and then some recommendations come out.
- 21 It makes it difficult to, you know,
- 22 manage those expectations, you know. We want to

- 1 do the right thing and follow those. But when
- 2 they come out, like I said, sort of mid-year
- 3 recommendations and then you may or may not have
- 4 to do this towards the end of the year, that
- 5 uncertainty makes it difficult for us to plan our
- 6 development.
- 7 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks Kris. Jim.
- 8 MR. SULLIVAN: So you know, no one here
- 9 wants to sacrifice safety, but you know, as just a
- 10 little consumer with a little company in New
- 11 England, and there's been so much conversation
- 12 here this morning, let me just add a little bit of
- 13 a fine point to it, and why someone like me wants
- 14 to see the process sped up with regard to
- 15 regulation, and whether that's an initiative of
- 16 the administration, the FERC, the Department of
- 17 Energy, the Congress, the idea of the polar
- 18 vortex, and it's been discussed here this morning
- 19 three times.
- It's that date you had up on the slide
- 21 there, \$120 gas. I think that was somewhere
- 22 between January 21st and January 27th of this

- 1 year, and that led to market prices on a megawatt
- 2 hour for energy in New England were over \$400. At
- 3 some points, they reached \$800 a megawatt hour.
- 4 That same kind of thing happened on July 2nd. Gas
- 5 was at an elevated level, and energy was about
- 6 \$375 a megawatt hour.
- 7 This year, the peak on the Algonquin
- 8 system in New England was not in January; it was
- 9 in March, and yet in our little distribution
- 10 company in Norwich, Connecticut, there were no
- 11 curtailments that we experienced at any point in
- 12 those times.
- What's being lost there is a whole lot
- 14 of economic activity, because the adverse economic
- 15 impact in New England over the last two years has
- 16 approached \$10 billion. You can put a lot of pipe
- 17 in the ground for \$10 billion, and that money is
- 18 going out the window in terms of increased gas
- 19 prices and increased electric costs, and none of
- 20 us can explain it, other than to the extent that
- 21 we're trying to deliver gas in New England in a
- 22 garden hose, and we need to speed up the process

151 to get more infrastructure in the ground. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. So in the 2 last panel, I asked a similar question. I'll ask this one. Kris, I think you touched on this, that the differences between state, local and federal government regulations and I'm curious to know. 7 Do you have specific recommendations for the federal government here, relative to this particular challenge? 10 MR. EVANTO: I don't know if it would be 11 a recommendation, I mean just -- you know, just the knowledge or the awareness that it happens, 13 you know. I might, you know, in one county in 14 Ohio, you know, cross 13 or 14 townships, of which 15 each require something different. 16 A lot of those meetings, you know, they 17 only meet monthly and if not, if that advisor sets 18 something and they cancel. So it may be two or 19 three months before you can even get your 20 opportunity to speak. So again, it's really to me 21 the predictableness of this situation. 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: So being aware of the

		152
1	challenges?	
2	MR. EVANTO: Yeah.	
3	MODERATOR KELLEY: Anyone else care to	
4	comment about the role of the federal government	
5	relative to those disparities in regulation?	
6	(No response.)	
7	MODERATOR KELLEY: No. So I'm curious.	
8	In previous QER discussions, we've dealt with the	
9	electric grid, and one of the topics relative to	
10	security is cybersecurity specifically. I'm	
11	curious on the natural gas infrastructure.	
12	Is that something that's being	
13	addressed? Do you see it as a challenge, and do	
14	you see again a role for the federal government,	
15	as it pertains to cybersecurity for the gas	
16	infrastructure? Shelley, you want to start us	
17	off?	
18	MS. CORMAN: Not my area of expertise,	
19	but certainly within our trade association, we	
20	have a group of folks that's very focused on	
21	cybersecurity, and yes, it is very much a concern	
22	in our industry as well. Whether it's our control	
l		

- 1 system, securing our control systems; whether it's
- 2 access to our compressor facilities and equipment
- 3 there, either remotely or even on a physical
- 4 level.
- 5 I mean we face those same challenges and
- 6 attacks, and know, you know, our pipeline
- 7 companies across the industry are in communication
- 8 of the kinds of challenges that they're facing.
- 9 So yes, it's an area of focus, but I don't have a
- 10 specific recommendation.
- 11 MODERATOR KELLEY: Sure. Rory, any
- 12 thoughts? I see you nodding.
- MR. MILLER: Yeah, I agree with what
- 14 Shelley said. But I will tell you, that is a deep
- 15 subject, and if you're not extremely well-versed
- 16 in the minutiae of it. As Shelley said, and I was
- 17 at the INGA (ph) board meeting last week, and
- 18 there was a joint meeting with the NGSA as well,
- 19 and it was a big topic.
- 20 Each of our member companies have got
- 21 our kind of subject matter expert teams plugged
- 22 in. We're trying to share across member

154 companies, and really take the benefits of the lessons learned and spread them around to all of the companies. I know that the attacks come daily, but we've got really good shields and the 5 statistics are a little daunting if you actually start to look at them. 7 But if you have good defenses, I don't know of any penetrations we've had. But there are a lot of things that are pinging on your system 10 every day, that --11 MODERATOR KELLEY: So but do you see the 12 federal government as having a role in some way? MR. MILLER: I don't know. It seems to 13 14 me to being address fairly well. Almost related 15 to the last question, what could -- and the last 16 question, what could the federal government or the 17 FERC be doing? Right now there's a lot of focus 18 on the gas day issue, and it seems to be, you know, we've got a little bit of a cold in the 19 20 Northeast on the gas day issue, and we're going to 21 give penicillin to the entire country. 22 That's sucking up a lot of time and

- 1 resource right now. I don't know that that's
- 2 going to really drive a huge change for our
- 3 industry. If you look at something like the
- 4 permitting issue and siting issues and how do we
- 5 handle getting gas to people when they need this,
- 6 this call for more, particularly in the Northeast
- 7 for more infrastructure, that would be a lot more
- 8 fruitful thing to be spending the FERC's time on
- 9 right now.
- 10 Some other people would disagree. Maybe
- 11 some of the ISOs and things think that that's a
- 12 really important topic, and I know there's some
- 13 legitimate issues there. But it's a localized
- 14 issue and we're trying to solve it, I think, with
- 15 a nationwide answer.
- MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you.
- 17 MR. MILLER: Sorry for dodging that
- 18 question and answering another one.
- 19 MODERATOR KELLEY: May Va, did you have
- 20 any comments on this one?
- 21 MS. LOR: Again, I don't have an area of
- 22 expertise in this particular area. But one thing

156 that I did want to address is security of existing pipelines, and for those, we know that damage by third parties is the single largest cost of pipelines today. So I think, you know, perhaps there could be more of that, just in terms of public education, in terms of maybe promoting 7 (inaudible), or promoting efforts to ensure that all pipelines, including those that are 9 unregulated, are encouraged to (inaudible) with 10 those services. 11 12 13 14 So I think that that helps build, again 15 public confidence about the security and safety of 16 pipeline infrastructure. 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 18 You're going to pass on this one. Jim. MR. SULLIVAN: It was my understanding 19 20 that the Department is engaged in a pretty extensive effort with regard to cybersecurity, and 21 22 far be it from me to make any suggestions beyond

- 1 those that are developed in the process.
- 2 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. So we'll
- 3 go ahead and wrap it up with one last question.
- 4 Again, I'll use the same ones we used last time.
- 5 Again, you have the QER task force before you, an
- 6 opportunity to give one final suggestion, and
- 7 we'll start back with you again Jim at the end
- 8 there.
- 9 MR. SULLIVAN: Probably some urgency to
- 10 the effort, at least for those of us in New
- 11 England. What you're doing is important. I'm
- 12 amazed at times at the lack of outrage, especially
- 13 on the part of some of the elected officials that
- 14 I see throughout my region of the country, because
- 15 at the end of the day, we can sit here and talk
- 16 about reliability and safety and good business
- 17 practice.
- 18 There are Americans that need access to
- 19 cheap energy to fuel their lives, in every
- 20 component of it, all across this country. We need
- 21 to figure out a way to deliver this bountiful
- 22 resource to those people, so that economic

158 activity in this country is enhanced. 2 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. MR. EVANTO: Yeah, I'll just go back to 3 my original point, you know, the predictability. 5 You know, we're willing to do whatever we have to do to safely build these assets and put in this 7 infrastructure. It would just go a long way if we had some clear guidance on how to go about that. 9 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 10 MS. LOR: I don't want to sound like a 11 broken record, but I would really encourage the 12 administration to pass and expedite the process of approving of the Keystone XL pipeline, and I think 13 14 that sends a message to both construction unions 15 and (inaudible) that there is an appetite to build 16 that type of infrastructure. 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Rory. 18 MR. MILLER: Well I'm maybe sounding a little bit like a broken record too, but I think 19 20 from Williams' perspective, we're involved in so much new construction right now, and a lot of the 21 22 cries is really to get these new pipelines in and

- 1 we're trying to do that. Producers are signing
- 2 up, markets are signing up.
- 3 Pipeline companies are stepping forward
- 4 to build the assets for regulated rates of return,
- 5 and yet the FERC jurisdictional projects are part
- 6 of the federal process. But I can't really say
- 7 that it's totally federally controlled, because
- 8 parts of it are delegated and I'm sympathetic to
- 9 the states needing input.
- 10 I'm just less sympathetic to maybe a
- 11 lack of urgency. If you're not that lead agency
- 12 and there aren't maybe any penalties of some sort.
- 13 I know there have been several bills brought
- 14 forward with penalties in them, and there may be
- 15 instances where a project is so controversial that
- 16 having hard deadlines and penalties, maybe that
- 17 doesn't make sense.
- But maybe there's a situation where
- 19 there's a lead agency, and that lead agency, like
- 20 the FERC, governs schedule. If the other parties
- 21 aren't abiding by that, then the FERC has a chance
- 22 to, you know, kind of assume where we're at is

160 what we got, so we can bring some urgency to the process. It's very easy if you're just looking at 3 one narrow part of the project, to dig your heels 5 in and say no. Yet, you know, we might have another polar vortex next winter and the one after 7 I can quarantee you the result won't be better than it was this year, because the projects, particularly in the areas that are 10 constrained like the Northeast, there's nothing 11 changing right now. 12 The projects are there. The parties have all stepped forward to underwrite them and to 13 14 make those commitments. But we've not -- we're not clipping through the regulatory process in a 15 workman-like manner, and the customer is going to 16 17 be the party that is left holding the bag, and 18 that's basically because the process hasn't done its job. 19 20 So I think that's big issue. It's the 21 one that customers are going to notice because 22 their prices are either going to go through the

- 1 roof, or heaven forbid, maybe there's even some
- 2 shortages. We can't get enough supply there. The
- 3 one thing that we haven't talked too much about
- 4 today is this huge change in the fueling of --
- 5 fuel for power generation.
- It was touched on a little bit earlier,
- 7 but that is a situation that is very much an
- 8 Atlantic seaboard issue. That's where some of the
- 9 oldest coal-fired generation plants were, and they
- 10 are dropping like flies. On the Transco system,
- 11 for instance, we get calls, one or two a week for
- 12 new connections, new load.
- 13 The mix is changing a lot, and so it's
- 14 imperative, I think, that we get this process
- 15 streamlined, that we get control of it. One party
- 16 has control of it and the rest of the parties feel
- 17 that urgency to get this done.
- 18 Otherwise, we're going to be left with
- 19 egg on our face, all of us in this industry. So
- 20 there's -- we've kind of got a weak link there.
- 21 The hard stuff is already happening. So many
- 22 countries don't have the luxury of having all the

162 supply right close to the biggest markets in the country. We have that, and yet we still haven't got the job done, to get consumers what they need. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks Roy. Shelley, 5 you want to wrap us up here? 6 MS. CORMAN: Yep. I think the focus is 7 on how do we get involvement early in the process, to develop the best pipeline projects, and that can be looking in the QER, looking at things like 10 in some states, pipelines have automatic survey permissions, in some states they don't. 11 12 You want a pipeline to do all the pre-13 investigative work they can, because that's going 14 to allow them to avoid sensitive areas and avoid 15 environmental concerns and so forth. You want to 16 promote involvement. I think that that really gets to a dialogue in the QER of are there 18 statutory time lines necessary? Are there time line commitments by different agencies? 19 20 I don't know if that's the right idea. 21 I mean certainly, you know, the FERC's felt like 22 that is actually an impediment. But you've got to

163 figure out what, if you want the process to move more quickly, how do you engage the people that are willing to roll up their sleeves and work on solutions, and how do you tell the other people if 5 you aren't going to participate early and 6 seriously, then you know, your comments are not 7 going to be weighed as much in the process. MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 8 So once 9 again a great group of panelists here. Please 10 join me in thanking them. 11 (Applause.) 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Okay. So for those of you here in the stands still, we do have a 13 14 lunch break. We were originally scheduled for 15 half an hour. We're going to stick to 15 minutes, because we're running a little bit behind. 16 17 the third panelists, if you could be up here in 18 the next 15 minutes, I'd appreciate it. The lunch is provided by the school, by Carnegie-Mellon. 19 20 thank you for that, and we'll get started here in 21 15 to 20 minutes. 22 Panel 3

			164
	1	MODERATOR KELLEY: Once we will, after	
	2	this panel discussion, we will turn right to the	
	3	public comments. So if you haven't already,	
	4	please sign up at the front to be a public	
	5	commenter. And for everyone's benefit, we do have	
	6	a court reporter here today who is transcribing	
	7	the events. That's how we're capturing the	
	8	comments.	
	9	So every word and comment you make is	
	10	recorded and the Department does it take it	
	11	seriously. So I appreciate your understanding,	
	12	and if you're joining us by live streaming, please	
	13	make sure you send in your comments to	
	14	qercomments@hq.doe.gov. So we have our forum	
	15	here. It looks like the gang's all here.	
	16	MP One down.	
	17	MODERATOR KELLEY: Oh, we're one down?	
	18	MP Yeah.	
	19	(Pause.)	
	20	MODERATOR KELLEY: I'll tell you. In	
	21	the interest of time, why don't we go ahead and	
	22	get started, and if we need to do a separate	
ı			

165 introduction we can. Again, must a reminder that the views expressed the panelists that are joying me here are their own views and not the views of the Department of Energy. So our third panel, the subject is "How 5 Public-Private Partnerships Can Produce 7 Sustainable Economic Development Out To 2030 and Beyond." Joining me here are David Peebles, Vice President of ASCENT and Senior Director, the 10 Odebrecht Group; Tom Conway, International Vice President, United Steelworkers; Dr. Andrew 11 12 Gellman, Lord Professor of Chemical Engineering 13 and Co-Director, W.E. Scott Institute for Energy 14 Innovation, Carnegie-Mellon University; and is it 15 Jeff that we're missing? And Jo Sexton, Director of the 16 17 Cambridge, Ohio Area of Chamber of Commerce, and

In the

Jeff Herholdt, Director of West Virginia Division

of Energy. So we'll go ahead and get started right

MR. PEEBLES: Good afternoon.

interest of time, I'll be very brief and I think

here with David Peebles. Mr. Peebles.

18

19

20

- 1 what I would like to bring out and I'll repeat it
- 2 four times is the ethane value chain, ethane value
- 3 chain, ethane value chain.
- 4 We have been talking a lot about shale
- 5 and gas, and we pointed out that one of the
- 6 elements called C2 that is found in the area of
- 7 the Marcellus is ethane. Ethane is the feedstock
- 8 for the plastic industry, and when we think about
- 9 the impact on the economy and the impact on what
- 10 we call the manufacturing renaissance, ethane is
- 11 going to be an essential part of that.
- 12 The ethane value chain, as you go
- 13 downstream, in this region of Ohio, Pennsylvania,
- 14 Indiana, West Virginia, we have 60 percent of our
- 15 nation's downstream manufacturers of plastic
- 16 products, whether they be diapers, medical
- 17 devices, plastic bottles, etcetera.
- 18 So we see a very important element here
- 19 in the value chain as infrastructure, and why is
- 20 that? Everyone previously has shown maps of
- 21 pipelines. They are the circulatory system of the
- 22 United States energy system. But many of the

- 1 pipelines that you look at are more superhighway
- 2 pipelines, that are delivering product to the
- 3 Gulf, delivering product to the east coast,
- 4 delivering product to Canada.
- In the area of ethane pipelines, we have
- 6 the same phenomenon taking place, where some of
- 7 the ethane pipelines are delivering product to the
- 8 Gulf, delivering it to Canada and delivering it to
- 9 the east coast for export. If we are to have a
- 10 regional renaissance, if we are to have a
- 11 strengthening of the manufacturing capabilities
- 12 here in this area, we need what I call off ramps.
- 13 If we built the interstate highway from
- 14 Boston or Washington or New York to California and
- 15 had no off ramps, we would not have a developed
- 16 country. So we need to think in terms of our
- 17 infrastructure priorities, and I'm not sure that
- 18 this can be managed or directed by the federal
- 19 government.
- 20 But we do need to have attention to the
- 21 ethane pipeline situation, where we have de-
- 22 ethanizers who are able to deliver within the

- 1 region. Where do they deliver their ethane to?
- 2 They deliver it to crackers. Crackers are very
- 3 important. They are the thing that transfer the
- 4 ethane into ethylene and to polyethylene, which
- 5 would be the feedstock for these industries.
- From a policy point of view, this is
- 7 certainly a challenge, and I think it is a
- 8 challenge from what we call a public and private
- 9 cooperation. We have had extraordinary
- 10 cooperation from the states of West Virginia in
- 11 our projects. We are building a stronger
- 12 understanding among the downstream stakeholders in
- 13 Ohio and Pennsylvania, as to the potential of
- 14 crackers, whether they be built in Ohio or in
- 15 Pennsylvania or in West Virginia.
- But if we do not have an understanding
- 17 of the need for the off ramps or the need for the
- 18 local infrastructure or regional infrastructure
- 19 and not just manage, whether it's through a
- 20 regulatory point of view or through best
- 21 practices, the ability to have delivery into the
- 22 region, we're going to miss a big manufacturing

169 1 opportunity. 2 I personally am very optimistic. reflecting today on the role of the federal government in policy initiatives, and I'm sure everyone has a list of the top 15 or top 10 or the top 5. But I would certainly start with the Bill 7 of Rights. I would start next with the Louisiana Purchase. I would think about the Homestead Act, I would think about the Morrill Act that created 10 land grant colleges. 11 I would think about the Intercontinental 12 railroad and certainly the Emancipation Proclamation. These last four were all under the 13 14 Lincoln administration. I would jump forward to 15 the Wagner Act of Roosevelt, which allowed the labor unions to really interface with private 16 sector and come to consensus on labor practices. 18 I would look at the GI Bill of Rights, I would look at certainly the Marshall Plan. 19 20 would look at Eisenhower's interstate highway system, which was done under the National Defense 21 22 I would certainly put in the NASA program

170 and the civil rights legislation of the Johnson administration. 3 I would put in the EPA of Nixon and I would put in the NAFTA of the -- I don't remember whether it was the Carter or Clinton administration. All of these were significant 7 events in our nation's history, and they were a result of policy initiatives by the federal 9 government. 10 If you look at the Intercontinental railroad, many people thought it talk about 11 12 railroad barons who put this through and grabbed land and just built however they wanted. But that 13 14 foundation was laid by the Corps of Engineers and 15 a lot of topographical studies and route alignment 16 studies. 17 I think what we can hope for from the 18 Department of Energy would be, as one of our panelists said here before, this fact-based 19 20 approach to all of this. We do have, to create consensus among public and private stakeholders, 21 22 we have to have dialogue. We have to have some

171 level of consensus, and if we don't get into the fact-based world, we simply remain in rigid positions. So again, our point of view for regional 5 development, and I think of the Midwest, and it's God's gift to -- Napoleon gave to the nation, 7 because of his war-like need for money. He sold us at a very low price the whole Louisiana Purchase, which if you reflect on it, it's from 10 the Rockies really to the Appalachians was French territory at one time. 11 12 We had inherited -- that's where our 13 shale plays are, and hopefully we can optimize 14 this resource that we have before us. Again, if 15 we think about in the particular case that I'm advocating some attention, is the ethane value 16 17 chain. Thank you. 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Tom. Well David, I had never 19 MR. CONWAY: 20 thought of Napoleon as the father of the shale gas 21 revolution. Let me tell you a little bit about 22 steelworkers, and then I want to talk about just

- 1 really two issues. We're the largest
- 2 manufacturing union in the country, and our focus
- 3 is not just in steel.
- 4 It's a name we've kept through a series
- 5 of mergers, and so we've merged with the old oil,
- 6 chemical and atomic workers and we represent
- 7 workers in all the refineries around the country,
- 8 do all the pipeline work, a lot of pipeline work.
- 9 We represent the workforce at companies
- 10 like TMK, who was on the earlier panel, as well as
- 11 pipe companies across the country. We have the
- 12 metals and the mining industries, glass, aluminum
- 13 and it's a broad spectrum that we sort of look
- 14 across, and spend a lot of time on trade issues.
- They're difficult issues, they're
- 16 difficult particularly in terms of energy issues,
- 17 and the trade things that we're faced with. This
- 18 morning you heard Congressman Murphy and again the
- 19 panelist from TMK talk about this issue of the
- 20 pipe, and the controversy that's sort of currently
- 21 going on. But there's a bit of a longer back
- 22 story to it, and I think it's important for the

- 1 QER and actually a lot of people understand how
- 2 this story comes together, and how much
- 3 opportunity the U.S. is missing, because we have
- 4 not coupled up our energy policy and our trade
- 5 policies and a lot of other policies.
- 6 And particularly in trade, you can have
- 7 Department of Commerce, Department of Energy,
- 8 Transportation, all off doing something, but trade
- 9 sort of sits out on the side, and no one pulls it
- 10 together and links it in with what's going on. If
- 11 you're going to have a comprehensive energy policy
- 12 in America, you ought to know where your products
- 13 are coming from.
- 14 Frankly right now, the U.S. isn't very
- 15 smart about where it's coming from, or we're
- 16 always playing catch up. So when the shale play
- 17 first takes off, and in 2007-2008, that period of
- 18 time, even given the depths of that recession, the
- 19 Chinese step into the energy market in the form of
- 20 pipes, what you heard referred to this morning as
- 21 oil country tubular goods.
- That's really just a bunch of pipes,

174 large diameter, small diameter, pipe transmission, gas and oil transmission, down hole piping, and they flooded the market with it and caused thousands and thousands of layoffs in America, and the shutdown of pipe mills from Texas to Pennsylvania. 7 Americans are out of work, and the pipe that's coming in and not all exclusively China, but largely China and in particular China, because 10 where they reached agreements with the U.S. to 11 join their WTO and ascend into a partnership, a 12 trade partnership, they continually cheat at it, and they've dumped their product. 13 14 They dumped their product at a cost that's cheaper than it takes them to make it, just 15 16 to gain the market share, to gain a toehold. 17 we are forced to go into the courts, file 18 petitions, go through the Department of Commerce, go through the International Trade Commission, 19 20 finally prove our case, that China is cheating, 21 and tariffs are put on the Chinese pipes. 22 It sounds quite protectionist, but

- 1 you've got to remember, they're cheating. That's
- 2 not what they said they would do, and they go off
- 3 and do it and they capture a big portion of the
- 4 market, and cause a lot of pain to a lot of
- 5 Americans, and particularly to a lot of companies
- 6 who have invested billions of dollars to prepare
- 7 for the shale plays, and now the market's gone on
- 8 that.
- 9 So as soon as the tariffs go in place,
- 10 so do the Chinese and their pipes, and within a
- 11 year, it pops up again in Korea. So now in the
- 12 last year, Korea has flooded the market. No one
- 13 in Korea is using one inch of oil country tubular
- 14 goods to drill in that country. But they have put
- 15 up mills solely for export base.
- So into this energy market now come all
- 17 these Korean pipes, and the week before last
- 18 Friday, we finally got a determination out of the
- 19 Department of Commerce that has a range of tariffs
- 20 on it, from 10 to 16 percent. Sixteen percent is
- 21 real money when you're in business, trying to
- 22 supply equipment to an industry like this one.

176 1 So it will go through another process. But from the time that -- I mean here's sort of the tricks that happened. We filed that case in February, and until the determination a week and a 5 half ago, this market got flooded with pipe, because they knew the determination would be 7 coming. So you have to sort of unload your pipe 8 9 and get it into the market and get it into 10 warehouses and get it into inventory here in the So now the inventory ledge, the overhang, 11 12 will take a long time to burn off. 13 We see this happen a lot in energy 14 policy. We saw it happen in the early days of the 15 wind industry, where the U.S. wasn't prepared to do much other than stand up and erect wind farms. 16 17 It didn't really have the capacity to build the 18 supply chain and build out the infrastructure to build the equipment. 19 20 We saw it in solar, and it took a long, 21 long time for the U.S. to sort of bring itself up

to speed, to have a structure in place, to really

177 add value into jobs and communities with strong manufacturing bases, and instead -- and so we're here to sort of urge the QER that you've got to find a way to couple these various entities together, the Office of the USTR, some sort of 5 policy on manufacturing supply chain, particularly 7 on public-private partnerships that are going to go together in --9 Where U.S. taxpayer dollars are going into projects, and Americans are losing their jobs because America's trade laws aren't being 11 12 enforced, really just seems so counterproductive 13 and just so wrong at so many levels. 14 So the other only topic I'd comment on 15 while we're here is we hear a lot of discussion, we've heard a lot today about the growth of the 16 17 potential for export of LNG, and we understand 18 that, and we understand the delta between the 19 prices, between what can be gained in other parts 20 of the world and what natural gas is trading at 21 here. 22 But you also heard the Secretary say

- 1 that there's a potential \$200 billion growth in
- 2 manufacturing as a result of the work that's going
- 3 on here, and that liquid natural gas export in a
- 4 way is our resource. Under our current rules,
- 5 under our current laws, we are compelled where
- 6 we've reached a free trade agreement with another
- 7 nation, to export that LNG.
- 8 There's nothing new about that. That's
- 9 been on the books forever. Our union is not so
- 10 sure it's a great idea, at this point in time, to
- 11 expand that export potential and ship that
- 12 resource that we now have a comparative advantage
- 13 off to other countries, so they can make something
- 14 and ship it back here. We think that needs to be
- 15 a thoughtful discussion.
- MODERATOR KELLEY: Thanks, Tom. Andrew.
- 17 DR. GELLMAN: Let me follow up a little
- 18 bit on certainly what David Peebles talked about,
- 19 and that is the value of ethane and the wet
- 20 components that are in natural gas.
- 21 So let me start by sort of going back a
- 22 little bit and figuring out how did we get here,

- 1 and pointing out that the reason that we're here
- 2 today is because 20 or 30 years ago, a lot of
- 3 people who were very visionary and decided to
- 4 invest their careers and their time into the
- 5 development of technologies that allowed us now to
- 6 reap the reward of shale gas.
- 7 So these are the people who believed the
- 8 fractionating could be used to get or extract
- 9 methane and natural gas out of shale, people who
- 10 developed horizontal drilling that allow us to
- 11 access it. So those people were visionaries; they
- 12 took risks. We have to do something the same.
- We have to be visionary, we have to
- 14 think long term. We have to be willing to take
- 15 risks, and ultimately in order to reap the
- 16 greatest benefit of this natural resource.
- 17 So what is the path forward that might
- 18 lead to that? I think, as clearly my colleagues
- 19 here do, that the use of the wet components in
- 20 natural gas as the basis of natural gas-based
- 21 chemical industry is one of the methods or
- 22 pathways that will lead most probably to the

180 greatest reward to U.S. society. 2 Natural gas, the wet components, can be used to make plastics, rubbers, textiles, fuels, solvents, all the things on which our modern day life depend. They all have far more value than natural gas. So we're in this enviable position 7 of deciding what to do with natural gas. We can burn it to make heat and electricity; we can sell it to make money, or we can think long term and try to use it to make chemicals. 11 The way this works is that the ethane 12 and the propane that are in the natural gas, especially the natural gas that's here in the 13 14 Marcellus shale field, are quite plentiful and

they have much higher value than the methane

itself. You can take ethane and propane and

are the feedstocks for the chemical industry

It's well-known, the technology exists, it's

practiced all across the planet, and we could

convert them to ethylene and propylene, and those

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

today.

The conversion process is cracking.

181 practice it here. Extract natural gas clearly is creating jobs in the U.S. already. 3 Converting the wet components to chemical feedstocks will create even more jobs. Taking those feedstocks, using them to create chemicals will create even more jobs, and in 7 allowing the U.S. manufacturing industry access to cheap energy and cheap locally-produced chemicals and materials is a win for everybody. 10 So what are the infrastructure needs? 11 So they're clearly quite different from the infrastructure needs that have been talked about so far. The upstream and the midstream 13 14 infrastructure needs have been covered. The 15 infrastructure needs for a downstream processing of wet components of natural gas really begin with the crackers, that have been discussed already. 18 As I mentioned, the technology exists. The problem is they're big, they're expensive. 19 20 order to facilitate their creation in the U.S., maybe in this region, we need industry 21 22 partnerships with the government or with the

- 1 public sector in general, to incentivize the
- 2 building of crackers here.
- 3 Once that's done, the rest of it is
- 4 almost easy by comparison. What is the path to
- 5 the long-term benefit? Well, it's quite clear
- 6 that we could seize the opportunity to use natural
- 7 gas as much more than just a cheap source of
- 8 energy. What we need to do is to recognize that
- 9 shale gas exists around the world. Wet shale gas
- 10 exists around the world.
- 11 We have competition. We're in a
- 12 position where technology and methodology
- 13 developed in the U.S. put us in this enviable
- 14 position of having options. We need to recognize,
- 15 such as was just mentioned, and we need to be the
- 16 first to market with these technologies that
- 17 improve natural gas processing to produce
- 18 chemicals.
- 19 But then in the long term, we always
- 20 need to stay ahead of the market, and that
- 21 requires technology development. It requires
- 22 research into developing improved processes for

- 1 natural gas conversion, through use of state-of-
- 2 the-art modeling and optimization, process
- 3 optimization methods.
- 4 As I mentioned, ethane and propane are
- 5 easy to work with. Methane by comparison is a
- 6 tougher nut to crack and we need to figure out how
- 7 to do it. It can be done, but not efficiently.
- Finally, we need to invest in research,
- 9 not just into the economic processes or the ways
- 10 of making money, but into state-of-the-art
- 11 environmental monitoring, processes and methods
- 12 for minimizing human health impacts of natural gas
- 13 and all the processes that are incumbent or that
- 14 arise from it.
- 15 Ultimately, though, this resource can be
- 16 used to underpin the renaissance in manufacturing
- 17 in the United States.
- 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Andrew.
- 19 Jeff.
- 20 MR. HERHOLDT: Good afternoon. I'm Jeff
- 21 Herholdt, Director of the West Virginia Division
- 22 of Energy. We're part of the West Virginia

- 1 Department of Commerce, and these are comments
- 2 related to the partnership theme.
- 3 West Virginia is an energy state with a
- 4 population of just 1.8 million. We contribute
- 5 significantly to our nation's energy needs. We
- 6 are number two in coal production, number four in
- 7 net electricity exports, and are number ten in
- 8 natural gas production. When we speak of
- 9 electricity, the state of West Virginia exports 60
- 10 percent of the electricity we generate.
- We're also, interestingly enough, number
- 12 three in forest cover behind Maine and New
- 13 Hampshire. For more than 80 years, the world's
- 14 leading chemical companies have focused on West
- 15 Virginia. The West Virginia chemical industry
- 16 directly employs 10,000 individuals, our largest
- 17 manufacturing sector.
- Only the coal industry, with 17,000
- 19 employees, is responsible for more jobs in the
- 20 state. With 8.2 billion in annual sales and \$714
- 21 million in local wages, the value of the chemical
- 22 sector to West Virginia's economy is easily

- 1 appreciated.
- 2 With the liquids-rich shale content of
- 3 West Virginia's Marcellus and Utica shale plays,
- 4 West Virginia is returning to its chemical
- 5 industry roots. The first commercial ethylene
- 6 plant was established in Clendenin, West Virginia
- 7 in 1920. This has been regarded as the start of
- 8 the petrochemical industry. The production that
- 9 several ethylene-based chemicals was begun by
- 10 Union Carbide in South Charleston in 1923.
- 11 This industry, under Union Carbide's
- 12 leadership, fostered a world class technology park
- 13 in South Charleston, West Virginia. After Union
- 14 Carbide's merger with Dow, the technology park was
- 15 discontinued. With the support of the principal
- 16 researchers at the park and state government
- 17 MATRIC, the Mid-Atlantic Technology, Research and
- 18 Innovation Center was formed.
- 19 MATRIC was established to preserve the
- 20 science and engineering talent recruited to the
- 21 Charleston area by the chemical industry. Another
- 22 industry-government partnership is the Chemical

- 1 Alliance Zone or CAZ. CAZ was created in 1999 to
- 2 channel and leverage efforts to strengthen West
- 3 Virginia's chemical industry.
- 4 CAZ is a non-profit collaborative of
- 5 citizens, labor leaders, educators, government
- 6 officials and chemical industry executives and
- 7 business leaders.
- 8 A third business-government partnership
- 9 focused on the chemical and related sectors is the
- 10 Polymer Alliance Zone. PAZ was created in 1996 to
- 11 recognize and advance the polymer-based industries
- 12 located in West Virginia. This industry
- 13 association was established by the state of West
- 14 Virginia through executive order.
- The multi-county recognized as the
- 16 Polymer Alliance Zone has one of the highest
- 17 concentrations of polymer production in the world.
- 18 Considering our history, expertise and established
- 19 partnerships, the liquids-rich shale development
- 20 in West Virginia was quickly recognized as a
- 21 tremendous job and value-added opportunity.
- 22 Government Earl Ray Tomblin and the West

- 1 Virginia Development Office launched a concerted
- 2 effort to attract ethane cracker plants to West
- 3 Virginia. West Virginia has received multiple
- 4 responses from our recruitment efforts. The
- 5 progress that has advanced the furthest is a
- 6 tentative commitment from Odebrecht, on our panel
- 7 here today, to build a petrochemical complex in
- 8 Wood County.
- 9 This complex would consist of an ethane
- 10 cracker, three polyethylene plants and associated
- 11 infrastructure for water treatment and energy co-
- 12 generation. This project is term ASCENT,
- 13 Appalachian Shale Cracker Enterprise. Though
- 14 Odebrecht has not formally committed to the
- 15 project, they have purchased a property for the
- 16 site and are receiving ethane supply commitments.
- 17 In economic development, the public-
- 18 private partnership that is most important is the
- 19 partnership between the host state and the
- 20 corporation that selects it. We are committed to
- 21 walking the mile in their shoes to understand the
- 22 requirements of businesses wanting to locate in

188 1 West Virginia. 2 Projects as large as those being discussed here today are complex. They have a lot of moving parts. Are issues are resolved, we move closer to a former project announcement. Shell's 5 Appalachian cracker project in Pennsylvania and 7 West Virginia's ASCENT project represent departures from the traditional ethane clean 9 government projects. 10 Since the early days of Union Carbide's presence in ethylene, our regional ethylene market 11 12 has migrated to the Gulf Coast. The employment and value-added benefits of polyethylene 13 14 production accrue at the southern end of the 15 pipeline. The unprecedented production levels of 16 natural gas and associated natural gas liquids 17 from our regional shared sources want valuated 18 economic development in our backyard. 19 Diversifying the location of the 20 polyethylene industry will benefit more local 21 economies, and make the U.S. chemical industry

more resilient. West Virginia has committed to

- 1 Odebrecht to assist with ASCENT as needed. With
- 2 the recent declines in our nation's manufacturing
- 3 sector, and opportunity to add significantly to
- 4 West Virginia's workforce is treated as the
- 5 highest priority.
- 6 Adding increased value to West
- 7 Virginia's natural gas production is also a
- 8 driving force to make this project happen.
- 9 America needs good jobs and a secure energy
- 10 future. Economic development fostered through
- 11 fossil energy resources is not replicable in all
- 12 states.
- 13 But the states that are gathered here
- 14 today can capitalize on fossil energy resources
- 15 within their borders for the benefit of the local
- 16 economy and our nation as a whole. Thank you.
- 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Jeff. Jo?
- 18 MS. SEXTON: Good morning or good
- 19 afternoon, and thanks for inviting me. I'd like
- 20 to give more of a micro perspective from
- 21 Cambridge, Ohio in Guernsey County. I'm glad to
- 22 see West Virginia's here and now we've got Ohio.

190 1 I'm the director of the Chamber of Commerce in our county, 40,000 people. Our town has about 11,000 and for the last three years we have been working diligently to embrace the gas 5 and oil industry, and I'd like to tell you a little bit about how we've done that. 7 We are in the Utica. We have some Marcellus there, but we're primarily Utica, and we have a pickle shape of the Utica in southeastern So we say we're in the pickle, and we have many counties who are -- that are involved in the 11 Utica and have well over 100 wells permitted, and the background of our area is really glass 13 14 production, which was brought there to produce 15 glass with the coal-fired ovens. 16 The first thing we did when we learned 17 three years ago what was coming our way was work

21 to learn really what was going to happen and how

very closely with Williamsport, Pennsylvania and

some people involved in the industry there, both

on the Chamber of Commerce and in local companies,

22 we were going to be able to deal with it.

18

19

- 1 So we spent a lot of time, per their
- 2 request or per their advice, educating ourselves.
- 3 So we formed a Guernsey County energy coalition,
- 4 and within about six months we had 200, over 200
- 5 members. We have met every month for three years,
- 6 and I bring in speakers on the industry, who
- 7 really instruct and advise and educate our chamber
- 8 members on the gas and oil industry and with
- 9 different components of it.
- 10 We held some conventions in Cambridge,
- 11 some seminars, and really spent a lot of time on
- 12 the educational component. We felt that that was
- 13 really valuable for our Chamber members to be a
- 14 part of, and they are the only ones that attend
- 15 these meetings.
- 16 However, we've partnered with our local
- 17 media, and the local media records every one of
- 18 these sessions, and plays them on local television
- 19 for the general public. We think has had a huge
- 20 impact in our county, because we know that in
- 21 order to make this successful for our economy, we
- 22 need to embrace the industry and understand it and

- 1 have a deeper knowledge of it.
- 2 And so we feel that it has reduced the
- 3 controversies that sometimes come with it. It's
- 4 helped everybody understand how the industry works
- 5 and how we can make the best out of it.
- 6 We also have partnered with the media,
- 7 and they present some gas and oil publications,
- 8 some articles in the paper which educate also.
- 9 One of the most recent things that has been huge
- 10 for us is the Ohio State University extension has
- 11 contacted our county, and we have about 40 people
- 12 who are working on a long-range plan.
- We've been through enough booms and
- 14 busts in our country, that we want to make sure
- 15 that we have long-term sustainable growth with
- 16 this industry. So the extension has offered put a
- 17 template together using our people, that they can
- 18 then go sell and promote in other counties and
- 19 communities around the country.
- 20 So we are in the midst of putting that
- 21 long-range plan together right now, and we have
- 22 all the key leaders in the community working on

- 1 this. We think that this is the right way to go,
- 2 and we can leave a template for how other shale
- 3 plays in other communities handle the shale plays
- 4 in their areas.
- 5 We think the biggest component of this
- 6 is education, and we feel like we've really
- 7 learned a lot about the industry, and we've seen a
- 8 lot of growth and partnerships because of that.
- 9 We have partners with local colleges and
- 10 universities also, to develop workforce
- 11 development.
- 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. So once
- 13 again, let's turn to our discussion here for the
- 14 panel. My first question, I've heard some
- 15 conversation about the crackers and the technology
- 16 there. But there's been little investment in
- 17 crackers, because using the local feedstocks from
- 18 the Marcellus shale. It's sent down to the Gulf
- 19 for processing.
- 20 Can you talk a little bit about the
- 21 market influences locally here or nationally that
- 22 could affect this and expand maybe a little bit

- 1 upon the role of the federal government in
- 2 influencing the market, in a way that might make
- 3 this a little bit more efficient.
- 4 MR. PEEBLES: Well, the market is
- 5 influenced by strategic decision, and I want to go
- 6 back to the fact-based issue. If you look at a
- 7 lot of national studies from Wall Street, there's
- 8 a Gulf-based prejudice. They have a bias. We're
- 9 talking about the infrastructure in place, the
- 10 labor situation. They say there's no skilled
- 11 labor here in the Northeast. They say there's no
- 12 infrastructure.
- 13 Now this influences in a very subtle way
- 14 banking and investment decisions. So but from a
- 15 positive point of view, if we look at what the
- 16 shale revolution has done here, we ourselves are
- 17 investing in a cracker in Mexico. There will be a
- 18 first wave of crackers coming in 2015 and 2016.
- 19 The most modern facility will be ours in Mexico.
- 20 A modernization strategy in the Gulf by four or
- 21 five of the majors will bring on the first product
- 22 wave of ethane-based polyethylene and

- 1 polypropylene.
- 2 The second wave is going to come from
- 3 those that are now investing in crackers, in new
- 4 crackers in the Gulf, and hopefully here we have
- 5 two or three groups looking at it. Now what do
- 6 you have to do? You have to look at the market
- 7 and say where, this is a long-term asset play.
- 8 This is 40 years, this is 50 years.
- 9 So you have to look at supply, you have
- 10 to look at reserve capability. You have to look
- 11 at market, and that's where I get back to the
- 12 market. The Department of Energy here can help a
- 13 lot by fostering research.
- 14 We have an enormous talent base here in
- 15 Ohio and Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and our
- 16 national labs and our universities, and we have to
- 17 somehow or another coordinate and focus this
- 18 talent base on the R&D necessary, that will lead
- 19 our product developers in the industry to say hey,
- 20 what can I expect? What are the new formulas?
- 21 What are the new methodologies that I can put to
- 22 practice in an applied way, and this gets back to

- 1 extension and education.
- 2 So if we're going to take advantage of
- 3 this market opportunity, I think we need clear
- 4 information about the assets we have here. There
- 5 are people in the industry who claim that we do
- 6 not have asset reserves sufficient to maintain a
- 7 cracker and a commitment for 20 or 30 years. What
- 8 they do is they pull out a well profile and say
- 9 that a production profile is like this, and then
- 10 it tails off, and they don't count the tail. They
- 11 just count the hump.
- 12 When you look at the new technologies of
- 13 horizontal and vertical drilling, and you look at
- 14 all the maps you saw today of where things are
- 15 being drilled. We are confident that there are
- 16 reserve levels sufficient. But that's not the
- 17 national information being cultivated and
- 18 promulgated within some of your research groups.
- Now are they prejudiced? Maybe. Or are
- 20 they ignorant? Maybe. Or have they just not
- 21 broken out and delved into the particularities in
- 22 this area? You should go to some of the

- 1 conferences in the Gulf, and they will tell you
- 2 there's a labor situation, you can't build.
- 3 When we do our own analyses here in the
- 4 Northeast, we probably have a better skilled labor
- 5 force than the Gulf. We are building in the Gulf.
- 6 We have to retail recruitment. Here, we work with
- 7 unions and we say we want 40 welders, you get 40
- 8 welders. They're drug-free. They've been
- 9 processed, and so the message that I would say in
- 10 regard to the cracker is the cracker is going to
- 11 come.
- 12 The investment decision is going to come
- 13 from good information about your resources, good
- 14 information about your labor force, good and solid
- 15 information about the research and R&D that you
- 16 have available, and let's try to focus and foster
- 17 what we call a cluster development.
- 18 We do not want to develop this asset,
- 19 the same way we've done in the past, of an
- 20 extractive model. We have to develop a
- 21 downstream. That's why I went back to the ethane
- 22 value chain. We have to develop and maximize and

198 optimize what we have here for the benefit of the people in this region, not somewhere else. 3 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, David. Tom, any comments? 5 MR. CONWAY: I know that it's good to have a drug-free welder. Look, I think --7 MR. PEEBLES: My friend in the Gulf, we hire ten people, and we lose four because they can't pass the drug test. It's big deal. big deal. 10 11 MR. CONWAY: No, I'm making light of it. I'm serious. It's good to have a drug-free welder. Look, I think this is exactly the issue 13 14 we face. We had a problem here in Pennsylvania 15 two years ago. We had a major refinery in Philadelphia going down, and everybody had 16 17 concluded it's a lost cause. It's just going 18 away. 19 We were able to get a good partnership 20 together between the administration, the governor here, a private equity group and the refinery 21 22 owner who was sort of working hard to find a way

199 to step back, and we've got a plan to bring Bakken into that refinery and it's running fine now. 3 It's doing good, and I think the next step there can be how do we take care -- take advantage of sitting on top of this shale play and 5 doing more in that refinery, and all the 7 discussions up here with Shell and the cracker up here in this region too. That was a skilled worker facility that went down, that is under discussion of where it's going. So it's incremental. All the discussion 11 about is the resource here, not in -- you can read 13 it both ways all the time. But I think step by 14 step and successes, we've done are successes, and 15 a refinery we did on the east coast has done it. Really a grand 16 one for Pennsylvania and I think they'll be more. 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Tom. 19 Andrew, any comments? Well perhaps to rephrase a 20 DR. GELLMAN: little bit what David said. I would look at it as 21

an infrastructure problem. So to create the

- 1 chemical industry here requires not just crackers
- 2 but all the other infrastructure, and
- 3 infrastructure action includes people.
- 4 So it's people and it's consumers of the
- 5 ethylene produced by crackers. It's the entire
- 6 value chain. The other point I guess that needs
- 7 to be said or should be said is that whereas this
- 8 morning we heard people imply that they didn't
- 9 like the regional solutions to their problems,
- 10 this one requires a regional solution.
- 11 So it really does require local states
- 12 and municipalities to get behind this whole
- 13 development project, and you know it's the case
- 14 that on the Gulf Coast, you have most of this
- 15 infrastructure. But you have to make a case for
- 16 reinvesting and reproducing that infrastructure in
- 17 this region.
- 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Jeff.
- MR. HERHOLDT: I think probably the most
- 20 important thing the federal government can do with
- 21 these kind of developments is just let it happen.
- 22 We saw with the Supreme Court ruling on the

201 Tailoring Act. I mean we were unable to back away from a requirement that our major industries have some kind of a CO2 limit. We need to be appreciative of the 5 relevance of major economic developments in our economy. We need to husband those assets, you know, to be kind of frivolous about where our 7 energy comes from is not in the long -- it's not in the best interest of the economy of our 10 country. 11 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 12 MS. SEXTON: I'm going to take the opportunity to talk about drug-free welders, 13 because I can't address the other issues to that 14 15 extent. But one of the partnerships that's been very valuable for us locally in southeastern Ohio 16 17 is a partnership between Pioneer Pipe and a local 18 career and technology center, and some other 19 things that are going on. 20 We like the idea of getting people excited, getting the youth excited about 21 22 manufacturing again, and that many youth think

- 1 that manufacturing is dirty, all greasy, dark,
- 2 dingy places to work. We realized that that's not
- 3 the case.
- 4 So we're trying to, and understanding
- 5 the drug challenges and actually the challenge of
- 6 a lot of young people who don't want to work very
- 7 hard, and trying to get them into the gas and oil
- 8 industry, and understanding that they're going to
- 9 have to work hard.
- 10 Trying to start a little earlier, like
- 11 in the junior high school level, getting them into
- 12 manufacturing firms, getting them exposed to those
- 13 areas and how much fun it can be to be in
- 14 manufacturing, getting them exposed to the idea
- 15 that they can't be on drugs and that they're going
- 16 to have to work hard, and try to instill that work
- 17 ethic in them early, so that when they get to the
- 18 point of being able to have one of these well-
- 19 paying wonderful careers, that they're ready for
- 20 it. So I just wanted to add that component.
- 21 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Jo. So
- 22 thinking back to your original opening comments, I

- 1 was intrigued and wondered if maybe you guys were
- 2 in cahoots a bit, because I heard a history
- 3 lesson, and then I heard that turned into an
- 4 opportunity for us to be visionary in the future.
- 5 We heard about some of the technology
- 6 that's needed, but my question is is there a role
- 7 for the U.S. federal government or other public-
- 8 private partnerships? I mean you've touched on
- 9 that a bit, but on specific future technologies,
- 10 beyond what we've heard so far, if you recall the
- 11 panel really is focused on economic, sustainable
- 12 economic development out to 2030 and beyond.
- 13 So can you maybe expand a little bit on
- 14 that, technologies that could help us expand
- 15 economic development?
- MR. PEEBLES: Well, if we look at the
- 17 polymer industry, and that's a big word but it's
- 18 basically plastic, in that it infuses all of our
- 19 life from medical devices to diapers to automobile
- 20 parts, and there's all sorts of new material
- 21 combinations. I would really put the focus on
- 22 R&D. The federal government can help in R&D.

- 1 If we optimize our existing
- 2 institutions, and we give them incentives to
- 3 collaborate, we have extraordinary -- this complex
- 4 we're in now. If you go over into Ohio, the Case
- 5 Western Reserve, the Ohio State University,
- 6 Battelle, some of the things that were mentioned
- 7 that were happening in West Virginia.
- 8 We need to optimize this, and I think
- 9 you as a federal government representative in the
- 10 Department of Energy, you hand out grants. You
- 11 hand out research. If we focus this on a regional
- 12 basis, and focus it on the polymer industry, I
- 13 think that would be an extraordinary facilitator
- 14 for the manufacturers that are in place now, and
- 15 some of whom don't know what could be.
- They need to be in an extension model.
- 17 I'm not talking about basic research necessarily.
- 18 I'm talking about applied technologies, where they
- 19 are shown and helped. We have -- we have a young
- 20 gentleman here. We have an R&D facility here in
- 21 Pittsburgh, where we bring a client in and we say
- 22 let's prototype what it is you think you could do

- 1 and what is your market.
- Now let me give you an example.
- 3 Everybody goes to Starbucks now. You grab that
- 4 cup of coffee and your hands get hot, and then
- 5 somebody goes and sues Starbucks. So now they put
- 6 that brown cover on it. Now why are they putting
- 7 two pieces together? What we're trying to do is
- 8 to do a research that would give the thermal
- 9 capabilities of a cup, so that you wouldn't need
- 10 to add on. So that's an economy of materials.
- 11 So there's a lot of things in R&D. I'm
- 12 not going to get into the list, but if you
- 13 prioritize the polymer industry in this region and
- 14 you optimize the assets you have in place, and you
- 15 start to sprinkle around research that is relevant
- 16 to these areas and begin inter-institutional
- 17 collaboration, we'll have a great deal of payoff.
- 18 We as the manufacturer and those in the
- 19 downstream will benefit. We need to create a
- 20 market here. The market that we have now, what
- 21 we're selling to the advantages is a logistic
- 22 advantage. We're selling the fact that we can get

- 1 ethane without shipping it to the Gulf, the fact
- 2 that we can deliver it to the market without
- 3 bringing it back from the Gulf.
- But the big advantage, the big advantage
- 5 is going to be on the new products. If we can
- 6 take some of the things that will be developed and
- 7 take them out to the field, and show the
- 8 manufacturers, they may -- we can say hey, we're
- 9 going to charge you five cents more, but you're
- 10 going to make 50 cents more.
- This all has an R&D basis, and it all
- 12 has an extension approach to the dissemination of
- 13 knowledge. We have to have both.
- 14 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, David.
- 15 Tom, any comments?
- MR. CONWAY: Yeah, look. I would agree
- 17 with David. I think predominantly research and
- 18 development is driven -- in the U.S. is driven by
- 19 the manufacturing sector, and that innovation,
- 20 that development is crucial to everything we've
- 21 done. The problem with it from our perspective
- 22 many times is that it leads.

207 1 So you know, we can all pull one of these out of our pocket. This technology was all developed here. There's very few jobs in the U.S. as a result of this telecommunication boom, and 5 you know, you can say well, it's small tedious work. We don't want to do it. That's nonsense. 7 We have a lot of people who would be happy to make this glass, making these products, assembling 9 these things. 10 So if we're going to incentivize an industry to make something, we shouldn't let them 11 12 then put it on the boat and ship it somewhere else to send back to us. I think we miss those 13 14 principles a lot. 15 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Andrew?

- DR. GELLMAN: So I would, as an
- 17 academic, agree with research being an important
- 18 component of what we need to do. But maybe go
- 19 above and beyond that, and maybe address Tom's
- 20 point a little bit. You have to do research and
- 21 you have to convert it into products and get it
- 22 into the marketplace faster than the other guy.

208 1 Sooner or later the other guy will -everybody catches up, right? So you need better technology. It's probably derived from R&D programs somehow, and then you need better mechanisms to translate that into products and market value. 7 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Jeff. MR. HERHOLDT: Sure. There is a research consortium, I guess Carnegie-Mellon, Pitt, West Virginia, Penn State, others, excuse me; I don't know them all. But that seems like 11 12 that group could be a good way to put this research agenda into play. I mean certainly, the 13 14 whole issue of what West Virginia had with the 15 Marcellus, with the Utica, how to make more jobs out of that. 16 17 It's a stepping stone and it sounds like 18 it could be a stepping stone to those jobs. 19 more research associated with the production of 20 materials from the wet gas constituent, and 21 certainly that seems like a logical way to go. 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you, Jo.

209 1 MS. SEXTON: Really, I don't think we can underestimate the value of visionaries. have a visionary in our area, Dr. Paul Brown at Zane State College. He really has driven a lot of the vision in the things that we're doing in southeastern Ohio. 7 Dr. Brown is envisioning a technology corridor in Appalachia to take Appalachia from poor Appalachia to progressive Appalachia, and he talks about this technology core or corridor being 11 very similar to what Research Triangle Park is 12 down in North Carolina. So his vision really kind of inspires a 13 14 lot of us to look at some innovative ways to get 15 people involved in the industry. One of the 16 things they've done at their Cambridge Campus that they just built, completed this past year, they 18 have a land lot there where they actually put a well on it and they drilled and got a pump jack 19 20 out there now, and they're really doing some 21 innovative things. 22 I think there's a lot that can be done

- 1 locally. It doesn't always have to be done on a
- 2 large scale nationally or federally. But local
- 3 visionaries can really change the landscape a lot
- 4 for the workforce development and economic
- 5 development.
- 6 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. So for
- 7 the last question, we'll stay with you Jo. Again,
- 8 just like with the other panels. You have the QER
- 9 Task Force here. They're anxious to hear what you
- 10 have to say. What's your one suggestion,
- 11 recommendation to this group?
- 12 MS. SEXTON: Well, I think providing the
- 13 funding and helping with grants and that type of
- 14 thing for allowing the visionaries to do what they
- 15 want to do locally would be the biggest request we
- 16 would have.
- 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Jeff.
- 18 MR. HERHOLDT: Yeah. I think we need to
- 19 really be serious with this all of the above
- 20 discussion of our energy resources. I mean
- 21 without caveats, I mean we are a nation rich in
- 22 energy resources. We are a nation that's short on

211 jobs, you know. We could certainly use our energy resources to stimulate a more engaging economy for our nation's populace. Thank you. MODERATOR KELLEY: Andrew. 5 DR. GELLMAN: I think I would say that, and it's been mentioned a few times here before, 7 but public education is key to allowing many aspects of the opportunity that we have to evolve 9 as smoothly as possible, to make sure that the 10 public has a solid understanding of the realities around developing industries based on natural gas. 11 12 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. 13 MR. CONWAY: Just that as you're 14 developing energy policy going forward, you find a 15 more collaborative, closer way to coordinate with both ITA, USTR and other agencies and departments 16 who impact this tremendously. 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. David, final comments? 19 MR. PEEBLES: Focus on R&D opportunities 20 21 in the ethane value chain, to create a cluster of 22 economic development in this region.

212 1 MODERATOR KELLEY: Very succinct. So with that, please join me in thanking this panel. Thank you very much. (Applause.) Public Comment 5 6 MODERATOR KELLEY: So now we're going to 7 turn to our Public Comments portion. So just give us a moment to get set up. 9 (Pause.) 10 MODERATOR KELLEY: For those that are 11 speaking, I'm going to call you in the order in 12 which you signed up. You do have five minutes, up to five minutes. Please do hold your comments to 13 14 five minutes, and I ask that you join us via the 15 microphones that are here in the aisle. So just step up to the microphone, provide your name, and 16 then make your comments. 18 If you do have a written comment that you'd like to submit in conjunction with your 19 20 comments, we'll be collecting those as well up at 21 the entrance to the auditorium, and those will be 22 included in the record.

```
213
 1
              So just like the speakers here today,
   you get the benefit of our little color light
           So you'll see it turn red when your five
   minutes is up. It's working. Okay. So joining
   me up here are the representatives from the QER
 5
   Task Force. We have Karen, Dr. Karen Wayland.
 7
   Kate Marks will be joining us shortly, Matt
   McGovern and John Richards, and they're very
 9
   anxious to hear what you have to say.
10
              So our first commenter is David Hasseck
11
    (ph). David Hasseck?
12
               (No response.)
             MODERATOR KELLEY: No? Next is Patricia
13
14
   Demarco.
15
               (No response.)
16
              MODERATOR KELLEY: It's a long day.
   Next we have Sam Taylor. Sam, are you here?
18
               (No response.)
              MODERATOR KELLEY: Next on the list is
19
20
   Bryant Shields. I'm not sure if I'm saying that
21
    right.
22
              (No response.)
```

214 1 MODERATOR KELLEY: Next is Paul Clemensick. Paul, your five minutes. MR. CLEMENSICK: (off mic) I think you 3 heard from me this morning already, because I got a question this morning, five minutes. I just 5 want to reiterate that since the topic here is 7 natural gas development, and the infrastructure involved with natural gas, the pricing in the natural gas markets should be driving a lot of 10 this. 11 I think unfortunately the natural gas pricing, we need some type of control mechanism. 12 For those of you who are unfamiliar with natural 13 14 gas in the past, the control is basically done by 15 the Texas Railroad Commission. The Texas Railroad 16 Commission put in place well spacing requirements and pro-rationing agreements on major natural gas 18 deals. 19 Those regulations were adopted by other states, and they worked fine for traditional 20 21 natural gas deals. But in shale gas and oil 22 (inaudible), not so much. There is no pro-

215 rationing, no acreage development restrictions, nothing to for any kind of control. You can have no surplus capacity. So what you end up with is a lot of wild 5 swings in natural gas prices. I think it would be helpful to review what has happened before the 7 natural gas industry, to look at the way pricing was controlled so that it wasn't -- we didn't go 9 through these wild swings in pricing, which really 10 doesn't help anyone. It really doesn't help the customers 11 12 over the long haul. It doesn't help the producers, and it's a really frustrating 13 14 experience. 15 I just want to add one last thing. 16 have personal experience on this. I helped bring 17 up some big natural gas deals in southern 18 Louisiana when we would go after the fixed price (inaudible) contracts, and the minute we got them. 19 20 I worked (inaudible) for weeks, and as soon as we brought the plants up and we put the 21 22 gas into the pipeline, it was Texas Eastern, a big

216 pipe that goes up to the New York City, they basically said look, we can't pay the price. was \$10 per million Btus in 1980. They immediately turned around and they 5 said you run the company. They threw the keys across the desk. They said no, we don't 7 (inaudible). So the price went to \$3, and you just get these swings, where you go from one extreme to the other, and it's been -- anybody who's been in the industry for the last 40 years have experienced these swings up and down, and you 11 12 just end up with a great deal of loss. And somehow, if you're going to continue 13 14 doing Marcellus shale development, you've got to 15 settle out these price swings. That's my comment. 16 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. Neprune Huffley (ph). Neprune Huffley. 18 (No response.) MODERATOR KELLEY: Next is Costa 19 20 Samaras. Costa. 21 (No response.) 22 MODERATOR KELLEY: Next is Leila Murphy.

```
217
 1
             MS. MURPHY: (off mic-not transcribed)
 2
              MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. (off mic)
   Next we have Daniel Slater.
              MR. SLATER: I'm Daniel Slater. I teach
 4
 5
   at Carnegie-Mellon, the School of Computer
 6
   Science.
             I guess I want to know the context of
7
   this.
         I talked to Kate earlier, so I just noticed
   the complete lack of any discussion of the issue
   of climate change, an issue of leaving it in the
10
   ground, and Professor (inaudible) stated
   explicitly that (inaudible) --
11
12
              We've got -- most of the reserves that
   have been discovered in fossil fuels have to be
13
14
   left in the ground or we're going to destroy the
15
            I believe Professor (inaudible) stated
   planet.
16
   that. So when I read the agenda for this meeting,
17
   again (inaudible) context because I don't know the
18
   big picture of all of these different meetings
   you're going to have and so on.
19
20
              Maybe climate change is going to be
   addressed. But I just found it odd that that
21
22
   wasn't even on the agenda at all, and this
```

218

- 1 particular panel, the one we just had, they said
- 2 that well, we're talking about 2030 and beyond.
- 3 Well, we've got to get a plan in place to stop
- 4 using the fossil fuels we have in the ground by
- 5 2030, and yet the panel, all of whom have left, I
- 6 think, and irrelevant to talk about at this point
- 7 since they're not even here anymore.
- 8 But you know, the plan should be to
- 9 figure out what's the plan for using this stuff
- 10 and for not using it, okay? So I just don't
- 11 understand how we can talk about fossil fuels like
- 12 this, without having that foundation. That's the
- 13 main elephant in the room here, is that we've got
- 14 to leave most of this in the ground, okay, and
- 15 figure out other ways of supplying the energy
- 16 needs for this country. So that's my comment.
- 17 MODERATOR KELLEY: Thank you. I just
- 18 want to circle back to the first folks on the
- 19 list, to give them a chance in case they came in
- 20 the room. David Hasseck. Patricia Demarco. Sam
- 21 Taylor. Brian Shields. Okay. We have some time.
- 22 Did anyone else care to comment or provide a

		219
1	comment here today?	
2	(No response.)	
3	MODERATOR KELLEY: No, okay. With that,	
4	let me turn it over to Dr. Wayland.	
5	DR. WAYLAND: Thank you. I want to	
6	thank Carnegie-Mellon for hosting us. This is	
7	we are surprised by the quality of the venues that	
8	we find. We're sort of taking them sight unseen	
9	and this has been quite wonderful. So thank you	
10	very much.	
11	As people have mentioned, as the	
12	Secretary mentioned this morning, the stakeholder	
13	input is a vital part of the work that we're doing	
14	in the Quadrennial Energy Review. In fact, the	
15	Presidential memorandum had directed the Secretary	
16	to lead this effort, actually spends quite a bit	
17	of time talking about the importance of the	
18	stakeholder engagement piece.	
19	We will be doing 16 or 17 of these	
20	meetings around the country. You can find all the	
21	information about those meetings, past and present	
22	at www.energy.gov/qer.	

220 1 I want to note that not only are the panelists' comments to us very important, but this public comment period is also very important to them, and you'll see that we continue to have a 5 court reporter here who's been taking notes, and that will become part of the public record. 7 So all of your comments today will not only be used by our analysts and by our 9 policymakers, but also will become part of the 10 public record, so the public aware of who we're listening to when we're going around the country, 11 12 learning about your views on energy policy and infrastructure. 13 14 So I want to thank you again. I'd like 15 to also thank the Department of Energy staff and Energetics staff for helping to put together this 16 17 meeting, and with that, I think we'll conclude. 18 MODERATOR KELLEY: The meeting is 19 adjourned. Thank you. 20 (Whereupon, at 2:24 p.m., the meeting 21 was adjourned.) 22

		221
1	CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER	
2	I, MICHAEL McCANN, the reporter before	
3	whom the foregoing hearing was taken, do hereby	
4	certify that the witness whose testimony appears	
5	in the foregoing deposition was duly sworn by me;	
6	that the testimony of said witness was recorded by	
7	me and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my	
8	direction; that said deposition is a true record	
9	of the testimony given by said witness; that I am	
10	neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by	
11	any of the parties to the action in which this	
12	deposition was taken; and, further, that I am not	
13	a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney	
14	employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or	
15	otherwise interested in the outcome of this	
16	action.	
17		
18		
19	MICHAEL McCANN	
20		
21		
22		
I		

		222
1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER	
2	I, PEGGY HOLMES, do hereby certify that	
3	this transcript was prepared from audio to the	
4	best of my ability.	
5	I am neither counsel for, nor party to	
6	this action nor am I interested in the outcome of	
7	this action.	
8		
9		
10	PEGGY HOLMES	
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		

T	1 42		
\$	10.7 122:10	1970's 71:10	2016 117:19
\$10 150:16,17	10:08 5:2	1975 38:11 108:16	132:12 194:18
216:3	100 68:13 72:5,22	1980 216:3	2020 27:5 34:22
\$117 120:21	80:5 130:1	1992 38:13	2022 17:1
\$120 14:21 80:4 120:16 149:21	190:12	1993 10:2	2024 61:9
\$16 48:20	100,000 73:2	1996 186:10	2030 3:6 165:7
	11 79:6 83:1	1999 186:1	203:12 218:2,5
\$200 34:9 178:1	11,000 190:3		206 138:22
\$3 116:5 216:7	12 4:4 120:10	2	21 1:6 4:5
\$30 119:11	120-130 70:4	2 2:14 4:8	214,000 131:6
\$375 150:6	13 23:1 104:9	47:12,14 110:15	21st 149:22
\$4 16:5	133:7 151:14	2,000 70:14	22 19:11 83:12
\$400 150:2	13.75 16:8	2,500 43:13	220,000 72:2
\$714 184:20	135,000 131:13	2.6 117:14	24 119:4
\$8 56:8 74:21	136 4:9	2:24 220:20	240 73:21
\$800 150:3	13th 22:21	20 27:4 32:20	25 18:15,19 82:12
	14 151:14	163:21 179:2 196:7	27 125:18
0 0.2 55:16	15 10:16 16:7 48:7	200 91:5 191:4	27th 149:22
0.2 33.10	122:10 126:8 163:15,18,21	2001 10:2	28 15:17 76:14
1	169:5	2001 10.2 2004 87:15	98:2
1 2:1 4:7 58:16	150 62:18	2004 87:13 2005 15:17	294 21:13
1,000 19:22	15-1/2 16:7	2007-2008 173:17	2nd 150:4
135:12	16 25:9 77:14		
1,192 131:6	122:12 175:20	2008 89:20 91:4	3
1,200 70:13 89:7	219:19	2010 88:16,18 116:6 125:17	3 3:4 4:9 163:22
1,238 131:5	17 34:22 219:19	126:7	3,000 43:13 89:5,7
1,400 74:22	17,000 184:18	2011 78:19 126:11	3,850,000,000 18:16
1.4 82:18	176 4:10	2012 18:16 104:9	3.2 117:15
1.5 83:10	18 122:12 133:7	2013 9:19 82:19	
1.6 90:10	1859 87:1	88:16 89:5	3.4 131:7
1.8 184:4	18th 11:11	90:12 126:7	30 12:6 14:22 27:13 69:8
1/2 72:22	19 72:19	2014 1:6 85:19	89:11 104:10
10 169:5 175:20	1920 185:7	148:19	179:2 196:7
10,000 184:16	1923 185:10	2015 148:20 194:18	32 4:6

	1 4 8	í r	
3301 127:20	66 73:20	a.m 5:2	According 89:19
35 21:5	67 88:15	abandoned	account 100:9
37 97:17 135:13		116:19	accountability
	7	abandoning	123:16 146:1
4	7,000 89:8	116:16	accountable
4.8 119:6	70 21:6 54:20	abide 123:19	135:15
40 21:5 24:13 69:9	89:10 97:8 114:14	abiding 159:21	accounts 19:9
88:15 192:11		ability 133:9	accrue 188:14
195:8 197:7 216:10	700 131:12	168:21 222:4	accumulation
40,000 190:2	705,000 42:18	able 41:15 84:13	38:15
,	70's 78:15	85:5 88:7 89:14	achieve 136:17
409's 57:14	72,000 112:9	90:21 98:22 167:22 190:22	achieved 15:14
4-1/2 72:21	75 87:10	198:19 202:18	129:18
42,000 134:14	78 77:8	absolutely 52:18	acre 82:11
45 79:15		145:1	acreage 215:1
48,000 73:20	8	abundance 34:2	acres 82:12,18,20
49 4:7	8,000 19:11 76:2	abundant	83:1,3,11,14
4902 1:10	8,700 89:21	81:10,13 88:1,7	across 27:6 29:10
	8.2 184:20	91:19	46:5 60:16
5	80 21:6 84:1	academia 9:4	81:18 82:6,15
5 4:3 169:6	184:13	academic 207:17	83:3 84:8,21 90:20 105:12
5,600 130:18	800,000 27:10	academics 85:4	115:21 130:21
50 33:20 61:10	80's 78:15	acceptable 137:18	134:4 137:22
195:8 206:10	8-1/2 97:9	access 2:22 93:14	147:22 153:7,22
50,000 76:5 82:15	84 74:20	94:11 111:15	157:20 172:11,14
55 79:14	88 91:5	114:19 117:5,8	180:22 216:6
56 78:2	30 71.5	130:17 131:4,12	act 6:7 15:20 39:8
566,000 82:20	9	132:3,8,13,21 153:2 157:18	104:9,10,13
58 87:2	9 120:10 122:10	179:11 181:7	121:14 127:21
20 07.2	90 15:17	accessible 102:15	137:21 138:8,22
6	900 72:10 126:10	accommodations	142:19 169:8,9,15,22
6 1:5 72:21	92 4:8	144:5	201:1
60 14:15 68:13	95 139:16	accomplished	action 29:2 30:17
77:13 166:14		35:1	41:11,12 44:22
184:9	99 74:2	accomplishment	200:3 221:11,16
600 15:11 90:1		7:11	222:6,7

	1 ag	9	
actionable 30:9	addressed 33:14	advertisement	190:17 198:15
actions 103:6	68:17 152:13	77:9	agreed 38:3
active 39:4 56:8	217:21	advice 6:15 191:2	agreement 73:7
130:21	addressing 100:10	advise 191:7	178:6
activities 88:14	adequate 39:4	advisor 151:17	agreements 73:5
143:16	adjourned	Advisors 24:16	174:10 214:17
activity 90:4	220:19,21	advisory 6:6 29:3	Agriculture 29:18
122:19 150:14	adjust 48:1	advocate 12:13	ahead 39:16 46:18
158:1	138:13	36:13	111:18 157:3
actually 38:22	administration	advocates 128:19	164:21 165:19
50:14 55:19 76:3 87:11	10:3,6 24:18 89:20 137:8	advocating	182:20
89:10 94:13	149:16 158:12	124:18 171:16	air 39:7 53:2
96:3 106:4	169:14 170:2,6	affect 193:22	air-cooled 74:13
121:14 140:10	198:20	affects 148:13	airliner 17:8
146:16 147:13 154:5 162:22	administratively	affordable 88:7	aisle 212:15
173:1 202:5	41:9,14	135:18,21	Alaska 39:22
209:18 219:16	adopted 39:9	afraid 17:20	albeit 23:16
adamantly 137:11	214:19	afternoon 118:14	Alberta 71:19
adapted 71:15	advance 8:10 40:17 44:13	124:7 165:21	Algonquin 150:7
add 15:12 45:19	45:18 53:7 56:5	183:20 189:19	aligned 62:16
52:13 56:17	92:2 104:4	against 17:12	alignment 170:15
57:10 91:7	186:11	143:20	all-above 43:3
149:12 177:1 189:3 202:20	advanced 20:19	age 37:1	
205:10 215:15	87:7 91:13 100:5 187:5	agencies	Alliance 186:1,10,16
Adding 189:6		122:14,16,17	allow 6:21 57:17
addition 33:1 56:8	advances 45:1	123:1,19 143:11 162:19 211:16	91:7 162:14
134:20	advancing 8:22 21:22 46:4,5		179:10
additional 69:5	Í (1	agency 29:8 89:4 123:18 145:22	allowed 113:21
91:7 101:10	advantage 19:13 22:9 37:12	159:11,19	114:1,18 169:15
141:14	70:18 119:19,20	agenda 143:20	179:5
Additionally	178:12 196:2	208:13	allowing 80:13
125:2	199:5 205:22	217:16,22	181:7 210:14 211:7
address 8:14 34:1	206:4	ago 12:7 14:11	allows 71:5
59:8 136:21 138:10 145:18	advantages 205:21	16:20 18:20	
154:14 156:1		23:1 26:16 48:12 71:15	alluded 56:3 81:12 86:20
201:14 207:19	adverse 150:14	176:5 179:2	01.12 00.20

	1 42	,	1
alone 126:9	174:7 175:5	antiquated 56:22	24:21 37:22
Al-Qaeda 52:15	177:10	anxious 210:9	58:11 110:9,10
already 26:3 34:7	America's 7:6 9:9	213:9	163:11 212:4
42:12 74:22	43:11 177:11	anybody 49:22	application 71:16
77:8 78:19	among 9:2 98:10	216:9	122:11
82:16 98:2	168:12 170:21	anymore 45:8,15	applications
109:7 115:1	amount 14:14	53:4 218:7	127:17 128:1
117:13 119:14	21:4 22:10	anyone 38:4 51:19	147:16
123:13 143:15 161:21 164:3	40:5,13 57:5	101:13 105:1,17	applied 72:19
181:2,17 214:4	61:5 65:6 95:9	152:3 215:10	146:22 195:22
alteration 137:11	133:5	218:22	204:18
	amounts 33:2	anything 13:12	applies 119:10
altering 137:9	56:22 131:4	37:15 98:15	apply 104:6
alternative 69:12	ample 124:1	142:7 143:4	appointee 10:2
96:18 108:11	analyses 197:3	anyway 142:20	appreciate 25:7
144:7	analysis 9:16	anywhere 70:13	27:18 60:12
alternatives 56:14	10:22 30:3,6	98:6	163:18 164:11
85:15 137:17	analyst 2:20	AP-1000 26:19	appreciated 134:6
altogether 18:17	111:13 124:8	apace 78:13	185:1
aluminum 172:12	analysts 220:8	APGA 135:10,19	appreciation
am 7:3 38:8 39:19	analyze 13:1 96:5	136:3 137:2,10	11:20
124:8 169:2	Andrew 3:11 8:4	APGA's 136:8	appreciative
221:9,12	165:11 178:16		201:4
222:5,6	183:18 199:19	Appalachia 43:21 209:8,9	approach
amazed 157:12	207:15 211:4	ĺ	23:20,22 45:21
Ambruzzo 86:20	anes 33:3	Appalachian 131:8 187:13	96:13 170:20
ameliorate 109:5	animates 64:4	188:6	206:12
America 2:21	announced 19:20	Appalachians	approached
22:14 45:17		2:10 60:6	150:16
72:20 106:9	announcement 188:5	81:1,11,14 82:4	appropriate
111:14 124:9		83:9,10 98:21	136:11
173:12 174:4 189:9	annual 26:17 46:13 73:19	171:10	approved 133:8
	135:6 184:20	appears 221:4	approving 158:13
American 3:3 7:12 17:13	annually 125:6	appetite 158:15	approximately
19:11 80:7	· ·	applaud 12:2	73:18 82:19
111:16 127:20	answer 14:9 155:15	20:15 22:13	89:5,9,21
128:4 135:5		applause 10:11	135:12
Americans 157:18	answering 155:18	13:7 22:18	aptly 87:20

	1 48	,	
area 3:16 14:13	ascend 174:11	atomic 172:6	avoided 84:17
19:6 20:11,12	ASCENT 3:7	attacked 123:11	aware 151:22
32:12 57:8	165:9 187:12	attacks 153:6	220:10
69:6,19 70:6,15 94:9 95:6	188:7 189:1	154:3	awareness 151:12
115:5,7	Asian 97:15	attain 76:7	away 15:1 68:14
116:5,6,13,21	aspect 54:14	attempt 29:11,13	69:9 120:19
117:1 121:13	63:2,6 65:13	attempts 18:11	198:18 201:1
128:6 129:3 152:18 153:9	105:15	-	
152.18 153.9	aspects 36:18 63:9	attend 191:14	<u>B</u>
165:17 166:6	66:15 101:7	attention 43:18	background
167:5,12 185:21	211:8	44:11 45:2	190:13
190:13 196:22	assembled 17:20	167:20 171:16	backing 17:11
209:3	assembling 207:8	attorney 221:13	backyard 127:11
areas 16:1 20:16	assess 85:12	attract 187:2	142:13,17 188:18
21:17 32:4 44:1 52:4 68:3	asset 105:14 195:7	audacious 26:5,9	bad 142:18
69:7,15 70:5	196:6 197:18	audience 110:17	
75:5 81:9 83:16	assets 2:5 60:2	audio 222:3	bag 160:17
90:17 114:18	66:11 76:18	auditorium	Bakken 31:11
117:6 140:21,22	118:19 130:14	212:21	78:11 199:1
160:9 162:14	158:6 159:4 196:4 201:6	AUDITORIUM-	balance 21:19
193:4 202:13 205:16	205:14	HILLMAN 1:9	63:19
	assigned 62:19	authority	Balkan 16:22
arena 115:15	G	138:4,19,21	17:21 18:7
aren't 159:12,21	assignment 135:8	139:8	band 134:4
163:5 177:11	assist 189:1	automatic 162:10	banking 194:14
argue 37:7	associate 9:20	automobile	banner 48:8
argument 26:7	associated 28:21	203:19	bar 122:6
arise 183:14	82:9,12 92:20 133:6 187:10	automode 74:10	bargain 28:9
Arkansas 114:2	188:16 208:19	available 74:2,10	Barnett 113:16
Army 103:11 104:3	association 3:3	92:14 197:16	barons 170:12
	111:17 135:5,10	avenue 1:10 136:16	Barre 69:6
arrangement 73:5	152:19 186:13		barrels 97:10
arrangements 39:4	assume 159:22	average 74:3,19 122:7	131:13
	Atex 132:9	avoid 84:6,15	barriers 15:20
array 88:5	Atlantic 161:8	85:19 109:5	base 39:3 117:1
arrived 79:3	Atlantic-Gulf	140:22 162:14	175:15
articles 192:8	2:18 111:12		195:14,18
		<u> </u>	

	1 48	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
based 6:14 15:6	behind 22:8	208:2,4	142:19 149:12
49:11 51:3 71:3	148:12 163:16	Bettis 27:22	154:19 158:19
84:9 127:15	184:12 200:12		161:6 163:16
211:11	behooves 144:14	beyond 3:6 26:22 61:16	171:21 172:21
bases 97:1 177:2	belief 129:14	62:10,13,21	178:18,22 190:6
basic 9:3 204:17		134:1 137:12	193:20,22 194:3
	believe 27:14	156:22 165:8	199:21
basically 18:11	35:14 43:3	203:10,12	203:2,9,13
52:2 75:12	44:12 52:21	207:19 218:2	207:20 219:16
100:17 160:18	107:1 117:15	BIA 61:7	bites 47:18
203:18 214:14 216:2	119:9 127:9 128:1,4,13,18		block 17:16
	129:5,20 147:1	bias 143:19 194:8	blocked 52:2
Basin 112:18	217:15	bigger 106:14	
131:8		123:7	blogs 144:11
basins 112:15	believed 179:7	biggest 22:7 77:17	blood 53:3,5
115:6	believer 43:1	128:17 162:1	blue 68:1,18
basis 43:7 60:20	believes 81:19	193:5 210:15	board 134:12,21
62:8 73:19	bench 126:4	bill 10:3,8 15:19	153:17
106:11,20,21		121:2 127:19,21	
112:8 179:20	bend 77:2	169:6,18	boat 141:22
204:12 206:11	beneficiary 68:22	billion 27:6 34:10	207:12
Battelle 204:6	benefit 59:13	56:8 79:6 80:4	Bob 43:21
batteries 108:13	81:22 87:6	97:9 116:5	bogged 123:2,12
	164:5 179:16	119:6,11 130:19	boiler 74:16
Bcf 117:14,15	182:5 188:20	131:7 150:16,17	
bear 8:9	189:15 198:1	178:1 184:20	bonds 137:2,4,10
became 23:11	205:19 213:2	billions 64:12	book 2:12 60:7
become 8:19 19:5	benefits 50:16	65:9 114:9	86:9 99:5 103:8
21:8 58:5	73:16 95:6	145:15 175:6	109:14 145:20
127:18 220:6,9	96:9,19 126:18	bills 34:14 70:12	books 178:9
becoming 24:10	141:12 154:1	95:7 159:13	boom 207:4
82:6	188:13		booming 31:21
	best 8:3 25:5 81:5	bipartisan 15:18	32:3
begin 99:2 181:16	83:13 122:1	Bismarck 31:19	
205:16	128:5,15 162:8	bit 10:20 33:15	booms 75:5
beginning 30:13		34:8 48:2 60:21	
79:9	201:9 222:4	61:12 67:13	boost 127:5
beginnings 14:4	better 27:3,4	82:2 94:2	border 76:22
begun 185·9	35:17,19 74:3	103:15	117:9
S		104:5,7,11	borders 189·15
125:11	142:13 143:13	119:3 120:4	
123.11	160:8 197:4	121:7 124:10	born 8:20
79:9	168:20 192:5 201:9 222:4 better 27:3,4 35:17,19 74:3 114:19 122:14	34:8 48:2 60:21 61:12 67:13 82:2 94:2 103:15 104:5,7,11	

	1 48	<u> </u>	
Boston 36:4 63:18	brook 84:1	170:13 209:17	165:17 189:21
167:14	Brooklyn 121:10	Bujura 53:22 54:1	191:10 209:16
bottleneck 58:5	brought 75:7	bunch 27:12 32:9	Campus 209:16
bottlenecks 120:1	108:22 143:17	46:11 173:22	Canada 97:14
bottles 166:17	159:13 190:14 215:21	burdened 122:18	119:5 124:14 167:4,8
bottom 68:1		Burkett 91:12	•
bottomed 14:19	brown 205:6 209:3,7	burn 176:12	Canadian 42:4 117:9
bought 121:3,4	Bryant 213:20	180:8	cancel 151:18
bounds 49:2	Btus 14:21 48:20	Burnett 114:4	candidates 75:3
bountiful 157:21	216:3	130:22	100:20
Boys 52:8	bubbles 122:7	business 2:7 26:2 32:22 60:4 73:5	capabilities
branch 27:17	buffer 85:20	79:21 88:8 92:1	167:11 205:9
break 163:14	build 39:2 40:6	132:17 142:5	capability 195:10
breathe 52:4	54:10 64:13	157:16 175:21 186:7	capacity 15:6,12
Brian 218:21	70:3 92:8 93:21		30:3 34:10
bridge 38:18	114:8 116:3 129:15 142:6	businesses 135:20 136:2 187:22	176:17 215:3
brief 27:20 165:22	144:20 147:8	business-	capital 13:14 26:6 46:14 65:16
	156:14 158:6,15	government	66:12 93:13
briefly 124:10 136:20	159:4 176:17,18,19	186:8	133:5 134:7
bright 125:19	187:7 197:2	busts 192:14	137:1,13
bring 9:5 59:15	building 15:13	butane 33:3	capitalize 189:14
69:5,11,14	20:7 27:10	132:11	captive 139:16
107:3 117:18	38:21 57:4 70:4	buying 17:3	capture 12:15
160:1 166:1	76:9 116:8 118:5 126:8	buys 135:1	55:4 56:5 175:3
176:21 191:6 194:21 199:1	137:5 141:3	Byrd 23:10	capturing 36:7
204:21 215:16	168:11 182:2		164:7
bringing 8:9 9:12	197:5	<u>C</u>	Carbide 185:10
141:4,5 206:3	buildings 27:3,5	C2 166:6	Carbide's 185:11,14
brings 7:10 29:14	57:2	cahoots 203:2	188:10
broad 12:11 66:17	built 18:3 63:11 69:4,14 75:6	CAL 55:17	carbon 12:15 24:9
172:13	87:1 93:16	calculation 119:9	34:20 40:7 42:7
broader 44:11	102:3 107:10	California 48:11	45:22 46:10
66:16	114:4 116:12	100:16 167:14	47:11 55:21 56:5,12,13
broken 158:11,19	121:22 124:4 128:16 130:2	callout 27:20	
196:21	167:13 168:14	Cambridge 3:16	carbon- constrained
			TOTAL WILL W

	1 42	<u> </u>	
23:18	198:17	certainty 120:7	chance 27:8
carbon-intensive	caused 15:5 70:14	certificate 143:5	159:21 218:19
136:10	174:3	221:1 222:1	change 41:10,16
			52:19 60:12
Cardinals 28:12	causing 49:5	certification	83:18 102:12
care 45:8 51:20	68:10 93:1	74:16 105:11	138:15 155:2
55:12 98:13	115:11	certified 57:4	161:4 210:3
101:13 105:2	caveat 23:17	20m4ify 105.12	217:9,20
110:18 124:11	caveats 210:21	certify 105:12 221:4 222:2	•
126:18 143:1	caveats 210.21	221:4 222:2	changes 46:8
152:3 199:4	CAZ 186:1,4	chain 71:9	90:22 112:21
218:22	center 1:9 2:4	166:2,3,12,19	113:2 114:21,22
	7:19 8:17 23:4	171:17 176:18	115:17 118:7
career 7:11	59:22 68:19	177:6 197:22	changing 55:19
126:20 201:18	81:1,3,12	200:6 211:21	160:11 161:13
careers 130:4	185:18 201:18	chair 26:4	
179:4 202:19			channel 186:2
Carnegie 1:9 3:13	centered 9:6	chairman 2:9	charge 29:12
7:13 8:4	centers 32:5	7:14,17 9:11	49:22 50:4
		28:2 60:5	137:21 139:10
Carnegie-Mellon	central 46:21 60:6	134:12,20	206:9
5:7 7:1,3 25:3	81:1,11 83:8,9	challenge 21:2	
38:9 48:6 50:22	98:21	27:3 32:15	charged 138:12
163:19 165:14	cents 206:9,10	33:10 39:13	charging 139:6
208:9 217:5	century 130:2	57:16 84:3 86:3	Charles 116:9
219:6	· ·	140:14 151:9	
Carolina 209:12	certain 99:19	152:13 168:7,8	Charleston
	certainly 32:16	202:5	185:10,13,21
carry 129:8	33:16 34:14		Chatham 39:20
Carter 170:5	35:9 36:13 37:7	challenges 8:13	cheap 157:19
case 64:14 70:13	40:9 42:6 46:1,3	14:7 30:20 32:8	181:8 182:7
171:15 174:20	53:15 60:15,18	35:8 36:12	
176:3 200:13,15	61:4,18	56:14 57:13	cheaper 174:15
202:3 204:4	62:1,7,10,12,15,	58:3 60:21 64:1	cheat 174:12
	21 63:4,16	66:8 81:15	
218:19	65:16,22 87:12	90:22 101:8	cheating 174:20
cases 68:13	94:5 99:13,16	106:16 112:20	175:1
73:3,14 102:8	103:10 105:9,14	118:21 152:1	chemical 3:11
cast 36:5	106:10 107:6	153:5,8 202:5	165:12 172:6
	109:19 119:19	challenging 35:11	179:21 180:18
catch 32:8 173:16	152:19 162:21	0 0	181:4
catches 208:2	168:7	chamber 3:16	184:14,15,21
Caucus 12:17	169:6,12,19,22	165:17 190:1,20	185:4,21,22
26:5	178:18	191:7,13	186:3,6,9
	208:13,21 211:1	champion 7:17	188:21 200:1
cause 175:4	400.13,41 411.1	•	

		,	
chemicals 180:10 181:6,8 182:18 185:9	clear 17:14 133:11 147:4 158:8 182:5 196:3	CO2 35:5 55:4 63:6 73:19,20 201:3	colleague 25:20 colleagues 13:22
chief 10:6 12:7	clearly 17:9 46:21	coal 13:18	64:7 179:18 collecting 212:20
China 16:7 19:17 22:8 26:16	48:18 78:6 102:2 179:18	20:13,15,18,20 21:5,12,18 24:2	collective 106:20
77:20 174:8,9,20	181:1,11 Clemensick	42:19,20 43:4 45:4 49:15	College 6:22 209:4
Chinese 26:20 173:19 174:21	48:1,5,6 51:13 214:2,3	50:10 52:20 55:5,6,9 56:2,5 74:4 88:2	colleges 169:10 193:9
175:10	Clendenin 185:6	184:6,18	co-location 84:20
choosing 30:18	clicker 112:1	coal-based 74:1	color 213:2
Chris 1:17 5:10 96:2 130:16	clicking 75:17 client 204:21	coal-fired 42:21 161:9 190:15	combinations 203:21
Christopher	climate 29:2 30:17	coalition 191:3	combine 72:22
86:19 chunk 30:13	41:11,12 92:1 217:9,20	coal-produced	combusting 108:15
circle 106:5 218:18	climbing 77:15 Clinton 10:5	coast 97:17 112:17 117:10	comes 21:3 23:17 32:7,16 133:22
circular 44:16	24:17 170:5	167:3,9 188:12	173:2 201:8
circulatory	Clinton's 10:3	199:15 200:14	coming 10:13 18:5 24:6 63:9 65:11
166:21	clipping 160:15	coastal 52:3	145:7 173:13,15
cities 63:18	close 37:14 129:19	co-chairing 25:11	174:8 176:7
citizens 135:15 186:5	162:1 closed 74:12	co-chairs 29:21 cocktail 52:4	190:17 194:18 commensurate
city 14:19,20 27:2 63:18 120:17,19 216:1	closely 86:14 190:18	Co-Director 2:3 3:12 59:22	31:12 comment 4:10
civil 170:1	closer 76:4 188:5 211:15	165:13 coffee 205:4	5:19 51:20,21 55:13,14 98:13,14
claim 196:5	closest 135:7	Cohen 25:8,10	101:4,5,14
class 37:6 185:12	closing 69:2	cold 14:11 154:19	105:2,4,21,22
classified 83:13	129:20	collaborate 204:3	110:18 142:21 143:1 144:19
clean 20:14,18 39:7 43:4 53:2,3	cluster 197:17 211:21	collaboration 9:2 129:1 130:11	146:9 152:4 164:9 177:14
75:10 81:9 119:18 124:2	CMPC 77:20	205:17	212:5,18 216:15
188:8	CMU 7:21 8:4	collaborative	218:16,22 219:1 220:3
cleaner 20:20	co 187:11	186:4 211:15	440.3

	i ag		
commenter 164:5	commitment	143:12 149:10	66:3 94:12
213:10	11:21 12:3	150:10 216:5	178:20 179:19
comments 5:18,21	23:15,22 24:11	comparable	180:2 181:3,16
6:1 45:20 58:19	187:6 196:7	126:12	191:9
59:1,4,10 61:22	commitments		compounding
62:4,11 65:2,14	117:13,17	comparative	75:11
66:6,19 92:16	148:10,19	178:12	
93:8 101:6	160:14 162:19	comparatively	comprehensive
102:22 106:5	187:16	73:22	88:19 95:1,20
110:22 111:3,19		compared 126:13	173:11
118:7 129:19	committed 27:6	-	compress 72:8
140:1 143:7	46:4 187:14,20	compares 67:16	compressed 79:22
144:20 155:20	188:22	comparison 182:4	-
163:6	committee 6:7	183:5	compression
164:3,8,13	7:16 12:5,11,13	compelled 178:5	131:4,6,9
184:1 198:4	28:3	•	compressor
199:19 202:22	Commonwealth	competition	71:5,18 72:4,20
206:15 211:19	88:14 92:7	182:11	73:12 75:1,7
212:7,13,17,20	104:8	competitive 88:6	153:2
220:2,7	communication	competitiveness	compressors 72:6
Commerce 3:17	122:14 153:7	9:10	Computer 217:5
7:16 12:5,11		aammlaint	-
15:19 19:20	communities	complaint 138:10,17	concentrates
28:3 29:17 76:6	66:16 127:5	139:5,11	72:14
165:17 173:7	135:3 177:1	,	concentrations
174:18 175:19	192:19 193:3	complete 24:5	186:17
184:1 190:2,20	community 7:3	217:8	concept 53:18
commercial 61:11	140:19 192:22	completed 126:10	-
63:21 86:22	companies 36:17	209:17	concepts 140:8
185:5	78:15 79:9	completely 116:12	concern 16:21
	113:6 115:20	completion 35:16	39:2 99:18
commercialized	116:1 125:3	90:3 138:11,16	129:10 144:10
71:11	127:2 137:1	,	147:20 152:21
commercials	139:3,10	complex 30:8	concerned 42:20
119:2	153:7,20	103:4 144:22	concerns 16:14
commission	154:1,3 159:3	187:7,9 188:3	45:6 93:1 141:5
25:11,13 138:3	172:9,11 175:5	204:3	144:3 162:15
174:19	184:14 190:20	compliance 142:7	
214:15,16	company 48:9,11	component	concerted 100:15 187:1
commissioner	49:16 71:3	157:20 191:12	
39:21	76:10 96:14	193:5 202:20	conclude 220:17
Commissioners	101:16 103:19	207:18	concluded 198:17
134:13	115:16,19	components 64:8	condensate 79:10
1,17,13	118:10 134:18		201120115400 77.10

	1 46		
conditions 77:3	consensus 6:17	123:6	25:16 119:4
83:14 115:2	169:17 170:21	constrained 53:14	217:6,17
116:11	171:1	68:3 160:10	continually 76:17
conference 135:6	consequences	constraints 24:9	174:12
conferences 197:1	122:16	66:7 68:8	continue 16:15
confidence 129:15	Conservancy 2:11	92:20,22 93:7	21:14 22:2,5
147:8 156:15	60:7 80:18	94:4 100:11	35:9 37:10 39:2
	82:11 84:11	106:14,15	44:21
confident 196:15	85:3,9 90:9	119:22	45:2,16,18
Congress 11:14	98:19 99:6	132:15,17	53:7,11 57:8
25:12 41:15	141:2	construct 124:20	69:13 104:14
121:14 137:8	conservation	148:3	108:6 109:16
149:17	56:21 81:15		216:13 220:4
Congressional	85:18	constructing 121:18	continued 20:17
12:17 26:4	consider 96:5,9		71:19 109:10
Congressman 4:4	127:7 144:7	construction	137:3
7:13 10:8		74:20 76:12	continues 14:4,16
11:10,13,17	considerable	85:22 89:6	16:17 22:14
12:2,4,8,12,16	108:14 133:15	94:18 118:21	36:13 44:19
13:6,8,9,17	considerations	121:19 124:13	71:21 78:13
22:19 25:20	100:8	125:6,9,15	82:21
26:8 27:18,21	Considering	128:8 129:13,16	
28:1 30:21	186:18	130:1 158:14,21	continuing 20:16 25:15 44:1 56:3
31:16 42:16		consumed 95:9,10	143:8
46:22 51:21	consist 187:9	consumer 34:13	
56:2,17 62:5	consistency	36:3 40:12	continuous 81:22
67:15 75:22	133:11 134:4	57:21 145:12	contract 16:22
81:11 86:20	consistent 127:16	149:10	77:19
94:1 120:15	146:22	consumers 68:13	contractors
172:18	consistently	69:11,12 70:11	128:15
conjunction	35:8,16	95:2,22 121:2	
128:14 212:19	_	138:4,8 162:3	contracts
	consolidated	200:4	114:7,10 215:19
connect 41:22 90:7 117:9	49:15 112:8	consumption 93:3	contrast 138:6,19
147:19	consortium	133:2	contribute 184:4
	134:22 208:9		contributed
connected 81:21	constituent	contact 48:19	131:5,12
Connecticut 40:2	208:20	contacted 192:11	
134:13,14,15,18	constituents 42:18	contemporary	contributing 35:5
,21 150:10	43:19 64:15	81:15	control 103:13
connections 77:1	Constitution	content 185:2	148:8 152:22
161:12	120:5 122:9		153:1 161:15,16
	120.3 122.9	context 23:18 24:9	

214:12,14 215:2	211:15	19:18 40:12	164:6 200:22
controlled 159:7	Corbett 87:19	46:3 52:11 62:9	220:5 221:1
215:8	core 209:10	161:22 178:13	courts 174:17
controlling 53:16	Corman 2:16	country 10:17	court's 104:15
controversial	111:9,20 112:2	19:16,22	cover 83:11 120:4
159:15	143:2 152:18	25:15,18 27:6 33:8 34:1 39:10	184:12 205:6
controversies	162:6	40:22 42:19	covered 119:14
192:3	corner 129:21	46:2 56:1 57:6	181:14
controversy	corporation	61:19 77:9,11	crack 42:17 183:6
172:20	187:20	78:2 107:6	
convening 29:19	Corps 103:11	130:22 148:2	cracker 187:2,10,13
_	104:4 170:14	154:21 157:14,20 158:1	188:6 194:17
conventions 191:10	correct 55:16	162:2 167:16	196:7 197:10
		172:2,7,11	199:7
converging 83:19	corridor 78:8,10 209:8,10	173:21	crackers 168:2,14
conversation	, and the second	175:13,14	181:17 182:2
139:19 140:11	corridors 78:7	192:14,19	193:15,17
149:11 193:15	cost 44:14 46:5	201:10 218:16	194:18 195:3,4
conversations	52:13 56:14	219:20 220:11	200:1,5
104:3 106:17 117:22	95:16 130:8 136:16 156:3	country's 18:22	cracking 180:20
	174:14	county 42:20	create 91:22
conversion 180:20 183:1		44:4,5 151:13	144:11 170:20
	Costa 216:19,20	187:8 189:21	181:4,5,6
convert 72:11	costs 40:18	190:2 191:3,20 192:11	199:22 205:19 211:21
116:17 180:17 207:21	43:12,14 52:17 56:16 85:12		•
	130:7 150:19	couple 14:16 45:20 48:12	created 169:9
Converting 181:3	Council 3:2 24:16	93:8 112:6	186:1,10
Conway 3:9	29:21 111:16	113:11 115:18	creating 181:2
165:10 171:19 198:5,11 206:16		120:19 127:7	creation 128:3
211:13	counsel 221:10,13 222:5	177:4	181:20
cook 135:21	counselor 9:16	coupled 173:4	creativity 39:10
		course 13:19	credibility
cooperating 122:22	count 196:10,11	16:10 17:4 24:8	105:10,15
•	counterproductiv	28:18 31:20	cries 158:22
cooperation	e 177:12	34:5 35:6 40:16	critical 34:20 46:8
123:14 168:9,10	counties 88:15	43:2 61:13 65:8 66:22 80:2	98:20 99:1,7
cooperative 40:1	90:13,14 190:11	119:9	136:5
134:22	192:18	court 104:12	critically 15:15
coordinate 195:17	countries 17:16	Court 104.12	

	rag	C 19	
cross 151:14	138:9,12 160:16	day 15:11 16:10	declared 30:16
cross-border	customer-focused	79:7 97:9,10	decline 83:12
127:17 128:1	49:11	117:14,15 120:6 122:13 130:20	declines 189:2
146:12	customers 49:12	131:8,13,14	deep 16:13 30:3
crossing 85:21	101:17 133:10 135:19 137:14	142:15	153:14
crossings 133:22 148:9	138:18,20	154:10,18,20 157:15 180:4	deeper 192:1
crucial 206:20	139:1,13 160:21	213:16	deeply 12:1
	215:11	days 15:17 176:14	deepwater 118:19
crude 112:11 116:19	cut 137:16	188:10	defense 29:16
cruisers 17:17	cutting 8:9 44:10	de 167:21	57:11 169:21
	cybersecurity	deadlines 120:11	defenses 154:7
cryogenic 131:10 132:6	152:10,15,21 156:21	122:17 159:16	deficit 52:11
cubic 15:11		deal 22:2 28:4	definitely 133:2
18:15,17 79:6	cycle 24:3 71:8	36:20 44:13	degrees 14:19
97:9 130:19		118:3 148:6 190:22 198:9,10	72:10
131:7,12	D.C 81:9	205:17 216:12	delay 139:11
culminated 23:6	daily 62:8 154:4	deals 214:18,21	delayed 123:13,15
cultivated 196:17	Dakota 31:19,22	215:17	delays 15:16
cumulative 84:17	74:6 78:11	dealt 152:8	123:4
86:5	129:12	Dean 6:22 7:2	delegated 123:1
cup 205:4,9	damage 156:2	10:12 25:3	159:8
curious 103:3	Daniel 217:3,4	debating 99:14	deliberate 38:21
151:6 152:7,11	dark 202:1	104:1	deliver 14:20
current 2:2 25:17 26:12 51:7 59:9	data 50:20	decade 18:20	15:10 88:8 89:14 132:10
92:8 99:11	date 121:17	52:12	150:21 157:21
138:2,9 145:6	139:4,6 149:20	decades 20:22 83:1	167:22 168:1,2
178:4,5	daughters 8:6		206:2
currently 28:14	daunting 154:5	decided 97:14 148:2 179:3	delivering 15:7
85:9 89:8 116:10,19 132:8	David 3:7	deciding 180:7	167:2,3,4,7,8
135:12 172:20	165:8,20 171:19	decision 19:20	delivery 36:2
curtailed 50:19	178:18 198:3 199:21	20:2 30:12	168:21
curtailments	199:21 206:14,17	104:15 194:5	delta 177:18
150:11	211:18	197:12	delved 196:21
curve 46:18	213:10,11	decisions 104:15	demand 14:17
customer	218:20	194:14	19:5,7 20:8 21:13 27:1 46:6
			21.13 27.1 10.0

	1 ag		
70:7 74:10 94:8 96:21 115:9	19:1 20:5 44:7,8	development 2:7 3:5 7:9,20 9:1	diapers 166:16 203:19
117:11 119:18 133:17	depending 133:14 depends 21:19	12:18 13:2 29:14 31:13	Dick 53:22
demands 133:21	deploying 130:19	39:7 49:6,15	dictate 116:12
	deposition	60:4,16	difference 133:15
Demarco 38:7,8 39:19 42:15	221:5,8,12	62:14,20	differences 151:5
213:14 218:20	depths 173:18	64:5,17 65:5,6	different 32:10
	*	66:2,9 78:14 80:21 82:19	42:11 46:2,3
demise 43:2	deputy 11:3	83:7,15,22 84:2	55:22 56:1
demographic 37:2	derived 208:3	85:2,12,16	62:18 63:9
demonstrates	describe 70:22	86:13 88:14,22	103:16 151:15
68:7	described 16:20	89:2 91:9 99:9	162:19 181:11
densities 82:6	115:1	100:21 103:13	191:9 217:18
DEP 88:18 89:4,5	design 148:2	107:6,9 111:15	differential 31:7
department 2:13	designed 10:17	114:20	120:13,20
5:12 6:18 19:19	S	115:4,5,11 128:9,20	difficult 74:11
20:17 22:13	desk 216:6	130:6,8,12	127:13
25:12	desperately 37:18	149:6 165:7	148:18,21 149:5
29:5,7,15,16,17	despite 18:11	171:5 179:5	172:15,16
30:1 40:20	destroy 217:14	182:21 186:19	difficulty 104:12
50:13 59:19	determination	187:1,17 188:18	dig 160:4
60:8 76:7 79:2 86:11,16 107:2	175:18 176:4,6	189:10 193:11	diligently 102:8
109:15 111:5	determine 20:3	197:17 200:13 203:12,15	190:4
149:16 156:20		206:18,20	dingy 202:2
164:10 165:4	develop 57:9	210:4,5 211:22	direct 52:16
170:18 173:7	85:5,11 162:8 193:10	214:7 215:1	136:4,15
174:18 175:19	197:18,20,22	216:14	directed 167:18
184:1 195:12	developed 82:16	developments	219:15
204:10 220:15	87:15 90:20	41:20 55:8	
departments	105:13 113:7	84:19 200:21	direction 38:12 46:5 93:19
211:16	157:1 167:15	201:5	221:8
departures 188:8	179:10 182:13	devices 166:17	
depend 44:9	206:6 207:3	203:19	directions 32:10
131:17 180:5	developer 101:1	dialogue 9:6	directly 34:11
dependence	developers 195:19	26:17 80:14,15	67:12 115:22 125:4 184:16
102:17	developing 30:9	106:13 108:22	
dependency 44:7	54:15 85:17	162:17 170:22	director 2:7,12
52:9	117:3 182:22	diameter 78:1	3:8,14,16 9:15,19,20 10:7
dependent 17:3	211:11,14	174:1	12:8 24:14 30:6
	•		12.0 2 1.17 30.0

	1 ag		
39:20 60:3,6,7 86:11 165:9,16,18	dissemination 206:12 distance 20:20	110:1 128:21 DOE's 23:8 24:17	131:19 166:13,15 168:12 181:15
183:21 190:1 DIRECTOR-	42:1 distances 57:18	DOG 102:9 dollars 16:7 19:13 43:13 46:16	197:21 205:19 downwards
CENTRAL 2:10	58:7 93:2 distinct 5:13	48:21 64:13 70:14 114:9	138:14 Doyle 27:21
dirty 202:1 disagree 49:10	distinguished 38:2 58:9	119:6 145:15 175:6 177:9	Dr 3:11 11:9 50:22 51:4
155:10 disclosure 129:4,17	distorted 38:15 40:13	domestic 18:19 19:10 22:10 61:21 130:5	165:11 178:17 199:20 207:16 209:3,7 211:5
discontinued 185:15	distributed 47:16 57:19	domestically 40:10 42:2	213:6 219:4,5 dramatics 43:20
discovered 217:13	distributes 101:16 135:2	46:17	drill 175:14
discrepancy 48:22 discrete 47:18	distribution 6:10 30:15 47:7	Dominion 131:22 132:1	drilled 64:19 89:7 196:15 209:19
discuss 13:11 23:3 32:12	63:14 135:11,14 137:1 150:9	done 23:13 24:7 50:14,18,21 51:4 62:20 65:7	drilling 13:21 76:13 77:2,7,8 85:6 90:7,11
discussed 115:22 117:11 149:18	district 11:11 27:17,22 133:14	70:17 79:3,12,16	179:10 196:13 drills 89:9
181:17 188:3 discussing 99:14	diverse 10:18 81:21 87:22 91:19	82:10 100:16 105:11 117:22 145:8,10 160:18	drinking 39:8 80:16 98:6
112:22 discussion 7:22 8:16 80:19	diversified 112:4 Diversifying	161:17 162:3 169:21 182:3 183:7 190:6	drive 46:10 72:17 88:11 131:7 155:2
92:11 97:21 107:4 109:16 129:2 130:9	188:19 diversity 33:22	194:16 197:19 199:14,15	driven 72:6 206:18 209:4
139:21 164:2 177:15 178:15	34:2 81:2,4 83:5 88:4 Division 3:14	206:21 209:16,22 210:1 214:14	driving 56:15 189:8 214:9
193:13 199:10,11	112:12 165:18	dot 68:18 148:4	drop 19:5 21:14
210:20 217:8	183:21 divisions 20:3	dots 69:20	dropped 22:6 dropping 161:10
discussions 37:21 104:19 152:8	76:15	double 69:2 doubling 43:15	drug 198:9 202:5
199:7	dodging 155:17	Dow 185:14	drug-free 197:8
disparities 152:5 dispatchable 74:9	DOE 10:4,21 25:15 59:2 63:4	downing 17:7 downstream	198:6,12 201:13 drugs 202:15

	1 ag	-	
dry 32:19 61:11	78:3 132:1	191:12	157:13
due 63:7	167:3,9 199:15	educators 186:5	electric 24:4 51:1
duly 221:5	eastern 17:21 44:2	effect 133:4	134:16,21
dumped	118:17 134:15 215:22	effective 49:21	136:12 138:20 139:1,3,9
174:13,14		86:4 128:19	150:19 152:9
dumping 19:16,21	easy 93:22 146:4 160:3 182:4	136:16 137:5	electrical 51:2
20:10	183:5	139:5 144:8	71:10 72:17
during 62:2 69:18	eat 45:12	effectively 9:8	electricity 14:17
dynamic 90:3	ecological 83:5	71:2 107:22 108:7	16:3 33:18,20
94:2	85:13	effects 133:9	41:19 42:14
dynamics 115:21	economic 3:5		43:14 50:10
127:12	26:17 33:5	efficiencies 101:20	54:7,21 55:11,17 57:1
dysfunctional	46:13 75:11		70:12 71:6,12
51:8	125:16 141:12	efficiency 27:2,4,14 34:5	72:12 73:3
	150:14 157:22 165:7 183:9	47:15,20 128:8	75:10 79:19
<u>E</u>	187:17 188:18	136:7	100:18 138:8
Eagle 78:12 116:4	189:10 201:5	efficient 44:13,15	180:8 184:7,9,10
	203:11,12,15	124:3 137:4	element 166:18
Earl 186:22	210:4 211:22	194:3	
earlier 34:4 41:18	economically	efficiently 88:11	elements 37:13 166:6
42:10 55:21 63:7 65:14	54:16 113:6	134:7 183:7	
66:20 81:12	economies 188:21	effort 5:12 11:7	elephant 218:13
94:2 98:16	economy 35:4	95:1 100:15	elevated 150:5
105:5 120:2	36:15 42:7	101:18 156:21 157:10 187:2	eliminate 15:20
161:6 172:10 202:10 217:7	88:12 166:9 184:22 189:16	219:16	18:11
	191:21 201:6,9	efforts 11:1 20:15	eliminating 137:9
early 71:10 87:5 118:2 140:16	205:10 211:2	22:14 23:13,14	else 101:13
143:6,7,12,18	edge 8:9 83:20	156:7 186:2	105:1,17 142:20
144:3,4,8 145:8	educate 191:7	187:4	152:3 198:2 207:12 218:22
162:7 163:5	192:8	egg 161:19	email 5:21 59:4
176:14 188:10	educating 191:2	eight 40:2 49:3	
202:17	education 66:17	56:7	Emancipation 169:12
earnings 127:4	156:6 193:6	Eisenhower's	embrace 190:4
easier 104:5 146:4	196:1 211:7	169:20	191:22
easily 31:9 113:19	educational	either 96:10 141:4	emerge 44:21
120:10 184:22	93:10,17 94:14	153:3 160:22	- C
east 53:4 76:16	95:1 106:6	elected 137:15	emerged 87:8

	1 ag	-	
emerges 7:18	7:5,7,8,16,19	125:4,7,10,20	104:4 170:14
emerging 44:3	8:2,19	126:15	England 14:13
	9:9,15,16,20	127:1,9,10,14,2	15:4 31:2 33:19
emission-free	10:9,15,21	0 130:6,7,13	34:15 42:4
74:13	12:5,6,10,12,14	131:20 132:4	95:12 134:19
emissions 20:21	13:2,12,14,19	134:22 135:2	149:11
21:7 34:20	14:8,14 15:18	136:6 137:22	150:2,8,15,21
35:5,21,22 36:8	16:3 19:9	138:3 149:17	157:11
56:10 63:8	21:4,18	150:2,5 157:19	enhance 92:3
101:9 136:6,14	22:5,10,13,15,2	165:4,13,19	
EMP 62:17 78:15	2 23:4,7,16,21	166:22 170:18	enhanced 139:12
	24:10,14,20	172:16	158:1
emphasize 45:21 67:13 108:20	25:13 26:6	173:4,7,11,19	enjoy 114:18
109:1	27:1,14,15	175:16 176:13	enormous 26:18
	28:2,4,17,22	181:8 182:8	33:1 34:12
employed	29:5,10,11,16	183:22 184:3,5	114:19 195:14
221:10,14	30:1,6,9,14,15	187:11	
employee 221:13	31:3 36:22 37:7	189:9,11,14	ensure 11:6 156:7
employees 91:5	38:10 40:14,20	191:3 195:12	ensuring 7:18
184:19	43:3 44:9,19	201:8 204:10	81:20
	45:1,17 46:9	210:20,22	Enterprise 79:9
employing 71:1	47:10	211:1,14 218:15	187:13
employment	48:13,15,17,19	219:14	
188:12	49:4,9,11,20	220:12,15	entire 7:3 76:4
employs 184:16	50:14 51:7,8 54:5,19,20 55:8	energy.gov/qer	135:5 154:21
1		92:14	200:5
encounter 118:5	56:20,21 57:5 59:20 60:3	energy-fueled	entirely 41:2 51:8
encountered 87:5	61:15,16,21	108:11	69:8
104:11	66:18 71:17	Energy's 20:17	entities 29:10
encourage 49:8	73:15 79:2	30	135:15 136:1
50:8 98:7	81:13,20	enforced 177:12	177:4
109:10 129:17	86:15,16,21	engage 163:2	
158:11	87:3,20,22	engaged 156:20	entitled 50:15
	88:4,6 89:19	0 0	87:20
encouraged 156:9	91:1,19,21 92:2	engagement	entrance 58:22
endangered 99:17	95:7	219:18	212:21
148:15	96:15,18,21	engaging 8:13	entrepreneurship
enemy 52:14	107:2,5,9	211:2	7:19
Energetics 1:16	109:15,17,22	engine 72:7	enviable 180:6
5:11 220:16	111:5,10		182:13
	112:3,12	engineering 3:12	
energy 1:4 2:6,17	113:6,14 116:2	6:22 8:10 25:3,5	environment 45:8
3:13,15 5:5,12	117:3 119:19	165:12 185:20	74:5 92:4
6:18	124:2,8,11,21	Engineers 103:11	environmental

	1 ag		
2:13 29:22	estimated 82:16	170:7	exclusively 30:14
35:10 36:18	90:10	everybody 44:17	174:8
51:9 60:8	estimates 46:13	77:4 98:4	excuse 110:1
63:2,22 71:8	61:6,11 64:22	145:5,19 181:9	132:8 208:10
75:11 86:13	·	192:4 198:16	
95:15 99:15	Estimating 50:16	205:3 208:2	execute 30:11
120:8 141:5	etcetera 30:3		executive 2:16
142:10 144:2	33:13 35:17	everyone 5:4	9:19 30:2 86:15
162:15 183:11	42:5 45:5 47:16	92:12 127:10	111:9 186:14
envisioning 209:7	52:16 126:6	144:15 166:20	executives 186:6
	166:17	169:5	executives 100.0
EPA 98:1 170:3	-41 22-2	everyone's 164:5	exempt 136:21
EPSA 1:12	ethane 33:3		137:2,3
	132:9,10	everything 67:19	exempting 39:6
Equally 104:6	166:2,3,7,10,12	206:20	
Equals 87:21	167:5,7,21 168:1,4 171:16	evident 87:17	exercise 142:19
equation 33:5	178:19	evolve 58:4 211:8	exerted 17:11
34:6	180:11,16 183:4	exactly 126:21	exhaust 72:10,14
equipment 153:2	187:2,9,16	198:13	existing 55:5
175:22 176:19	188:8 197:21	examine 47:4	74:11 89:17
	206:1 211:21	examme 47.4	131:21 156:1
equitably 146:22		example 9:2 30:22	204:1
equity 125:3	ethane-based	33:9,18,19	
198:21	194:22	34:14 40:16,19	exists 180:21
equivalent 14:22	ethanizers 167:22	42:3,4 47:3 54:3	181:18 182:9,10
72:7 73:1	ethic 202:17	57:17 68:17	expand 53:12
		81:17 90:15	84:14 178:11
erect 176:16	ethylene 168:4	96:22 97:12	193:22
Ernest 4:5 7:8	180:17 185:5	113:11 114:13	203:13,14
22:21 24:20,22	188:11 200:5	116:2,17 118:9	·
ŕ	ethylene-based	136:11 205:2	expanding 37:3
erosion 103:12	185:9		76:17
especially 76:8		examples 41:6	expansion 36:14
77:1 157:12	EU 17:2	81:5 119:1	•
180:13	Europe 16:6	exceed 27:15	expect 95:10 195:20
essential 166:11	17:21	Excellent 109:12	
essentially 72:17	evaluation 96:7	excessive 138:10	expectation 46:1
97:2	Evanto 2:22		expectations
	111:14 130:17	exchange 6:11	88:16 148:22
established 185:6,19	147:18 151:10	61:4	expected 127:10
186:13,18	152:2 158:3	exchanger 72:13	expedite 158:12
establishment	event 8:1 37:16	exchanging 65:15	expense 129:11
23:6 90:6	events 164:7	excited 201:21	expensive 74:15
			-

	1 ag		
181:19	192:10,16 196:1	199:9 204:20	faster 207:22
experience 6:14	204:16 206:12	facing 45:7	father 171:20
50:9 70:22	extensive 90:18	118:21 153:8	favor 38:16 43:6
128:18 215:14,16	116:3 156:21	fact 26:11,20 27:8	Fayetteville
,	extent 22:13 99:20	29:5 31:14	113:22 114:2
experienced 150:11 216:11	102:20 150:20 201:15	54:19 64:20 69:1 86:22	fearless 18:9
	extract 91:14	94:10 140:22	fearlessness 18:10
expert 153:21	140:18 179:8	205:22 206:1	features 32:2
expertise 152:18 155:22 186:18	181:1	219:14	
	extraction 125:21	fact-based	February 176:4
explain 146:5 150:20	extractive 197:20	107:4,15 170:19	federal 6:6 23:4 36:16 52:3 59:2
explicit 128:2	extraordinary	171:2 194:6	61:7 84:15 89:1
-	168:9 204:3,13	factoid 55:15	93:5,18 94:22
explicitly 217:11	extreme 40:12	factor 47:9	96:8 99:19
exploration 21:22 52:2 85:6	216:9	factors 82:22	100:8,13 101:9,18
	extremely 38:14	facts 6:15	101.9,18
exploring 129:12	52:9 75:22	Fahrenheit 72:11	103:5,10,18,20
export 72:18 79:4 115:15	76:12 144:22	fair 20:9 40:5	105:12 106:1
116:7,9,12	153:15	42:18 53:9	133:19 134:1
167:9 175:15	F	107:14	138:3,8,21 148:9 151:5,8
177:17	face 15:13 56:14	fairly 142:2	152:4,14
178:3,7,11	114:12 153:5	154:14	154:12,16 159:6
exporter 87:11	161:19 198:14	fall 19:4 85:19	167:18 169:3
exports 16:2,4	faced 14:6 172:17	falls 19:3 99:22	170:8 194:1 200:20 203:7,22
22:1 78:22	facilitate 117:22	familiar 28:18	200.20 203.7,22
79:1,8 80:2 108:17 115:14	136:9 147:14	91:10	federally 9:3
184:7,9	181:20	families 12:1	159:7 210:2
exposed 113:2	facilitator 5:13	43:11 45:5,10	feeding 126:5
202:12,14	204:13	126:5,6,17 128:5 130:4,6	feedstock 33:7
expound 62:1	facilities 74:17	family 11:22	79:19 80:3
Express 113:22	76:14 124:22 127:14 148:3	famous 78:11	166:7 168:5
114:3	153:2	, , , , , ,	feedstocks 180:18
expressed 28:7	facility 73:13	fantastic 78:14	181:4,5 193:17
59:18 165:2	74:1,19	farms 176:16	feel 90:4 92:7
extend 11:2	116:9,10,12	fashion 22:16	104:21 106:7
extension	124:21 194:19	fast 55:19	161:16 192:2 193:6

	ı ag		
fees 91:6	211:19	130:19 146:15	focusing 7:19
feet 15:11	finalize 117:16	194:21 206:9	47:6,8,12
18:15,17 27:6	finally 12:16	212:12,13,14	folks 58:19 69:22
79:6 97:9	21:16 24:5	213:3 214:2,5	114:22 125:9,22
130:19 131:7,13	46:20 59:17	fixed 215:18	131:19 133:16
fellow 38:8	102:11 174:20	flat 67:20	140:4 144:11,16
felt 162:21 191:12	175:18 183:8	flattened 43:16	152:20 218:18
FERC 96:3	finance 125:4	fleet 18:2 51:3	Food 45:12
122:4,17	financially 85:15	74:4	foot 27:10
138:7,10,13,15,	221:14	fleets 102:15	foothold 70:15
20 139:2,5 143:4 144:6	financing 136:22	flew 23:2,9	footprint 35:10
145:2,20 147:13	137:12	flies 161:10	36:18
148:6 149:16	finding 48:19 76:6	flip 97:19	FORBES 1:10
154:17	fine 41:1 53:19	flood 76:7	forbid 161:1
159:5,20,21	145:7 149:13		forbidding 108:17
FERC's 155:8	199:2 214:20	flooded 174:3 175:12 176:5	force 5:17 17:5,20
162:21	finish 123:21	flow 35:17 116:15	77:6 93:5
field 78:11 99:12	finished 90:2		105:19 106:2
105:16 180:14 206:7	fire 15:3	flowing 32:10	157:5 189:8
fields 48:10 78:3	firing 44:17	flows 40:14	197:5,14 210:9 213:6
Fifteen 23:1 71:15	firms 202:12	fly 17:15	forced 174:17
	first 5:17 11:9	focus 30:14,18,19	Ford 78:12 116:5
fight 17:12	13:21 16:4 21:9	31:17 38:19 39:11 40:15	131:1
fighting 19:16 52:14	24:18 40:4,16,21	42:13 47:19	forefront 42:8
figure 76:2 107:21	58:12 59:7,21	61:17 106:11	foregoing 221:3,5
143:22 144:15	67:12 71:17	108:21 118:20	forest 81:2,4,6
157:21 163:1	76:20 77:4	125:8 128:2,3	83:14,17,19,20,
183:6 218:9,15	86:22 87:15,19	135:17 143:8,16	21 184:12
figuring 178:22	92:17 93:9 97:5 104:9 110:7	153:9 154:17 162:6 172:2	forever 39:1 178:9
file 11:13 148:12	113:14,16 127:8	195:17 197:16	form 173:19
174:17	136:21 147:6	203:21	formally 187:14
filed 176:3	173:17 182:16	204:11,12 211:20	formation 91:11
files 138:9	185:5 190:16 193:14	focused 8:8 12:17	formations 91:13
filing 139:4	194:18,21	42:9 107:20	113:2
final 105:21	213:10 218:18	111:6 131:15	formed 185:18
123:22 157:6	five 39:22 40:21	152:20 184:14	191:3
	59:12 60:13	186:9 203:11	1,1.5
	!		

г т	1 46	1	
former 17:15 25:9	fostering 195:13	164:4	189:10 203:4,9
48:9 188:5	foundation	fruitful 155:8	
formerly 49:19	170:14 218:12	fruition 16:16	G
formidable 81:15	foundational 64:7	132:21	gain 22:8 174:16
84:3	founded 12:16	frustrating	gained 177:19
forming 30:2	founder 26:4	215:13	gains 27:14
formulas 195:20	fourth 117:19	fuel 15:4 24:3	Galitzine 2:9 60:5
forth 50:7 162:15		33:22 34:2	75:17,20 97:4
fortunate 91:18	frack 97:21 98:3	38:18,19 39:3	100:14 108:10
119:16	fractionating	72:9 73:17	Gamble 68:20
	179:8	75:10 102:14 157:19 161:5	gangbusters
forum 6:11 7:5,7 8:14 9:13	fractionation		48:16
164:14	131:10,14	fuel-based 105:5	gang's 164:15
forward 13:4	fragmentation	fuel-free 71:6	gap 117:13
15:21 18:5	80:20 83:18 108:21	fueling 161:4	garden 150:22
20:14 21:17		fuels 38:17 46:6	S
22:11 29:1 30:4	frame 28:17 119:10	55:2 56:11	Garrett 6:22 7:1,2 10:13
37:20 44:21		136:10 180:3	
52:7 57:8 60:22	frames 145:9	217:13 218:4,11	gas 2:1 3:2,3 6:9
62:4,22 64:9,10 65:3,17 66:9	framework 99:11	full 9:8 44:5 46:6	9:1 10:1 12:17,18,19,22
69:16 75:13	104:21 127:22	142:7 145:21	13:2,19 14:20
86:5 87:4 88:12	frameworks	fun 202:13	15:1,3,19
91:22 94:13	84:14,15	function 107:14	16:1,5,22 17:2
97:14 104:14	Francisco 100:18	fund 101:19	18:14,16,18,19,
109:17 110:3 121:15 138:16	frankly 115:10	funded 52:15	22 19:7 20:12 21:18,22 24:1
139:19 141:4,6	173:14	funding 63:4	26:5,12,13
144:3,9 145:8	free 75:10 178:6	101:10 102:9	28:20 31:1,4,18
159:3,14 160:13	French 171:10	210:13	32:2,9,18,19,20
169:14 179:17	fresh 81:2,4	funds 125:3,5	33:2,16,21
211:14	Friday 25:10	furthest 187:5	34:3,11,16
fossil 38:17 39:3,7	175:18	future 8:17 12:22	35:2,3,11 36:3,9,21 42:9
40:11,12 54:20 55:2 56:9,11	friend 7:14 25:8	24:1,2,3,4 25:13	47:3 48:9,21
189:11,14	41:8 198:7	38:22 39:5 40:7	49:1 50:10
217:13 218:4,11		42:7 45:22	52:3,20 54:10
foster 92:1 197:16	frigates 17:17	47:11 54:17,21	55:3 59:8
	frivolous 201:7	55:8 57:17,22	61:5,8,11,16,18
fostered 185:12	front 5:20	65:19 84:7	62:20 63:5
189:10	110:13,20 111:9	100:9 101:9	65:10 67:18 68:10 15
	119:12 140:19	108:4,11 109:2	68:10,15

	1 ag		
69:1,5,8,11,14,1	178:3,20	73:18 94:18	gigs 25:22
8,19,21	179:6,9,20	147:20	given 11:19 30:9
70:5,7,8,10,12,1	180:2,6,7,12,13	generate 71:6	59:11 105:21
6	181:1,16	74:20 75:10	173:18 221:9
71:2,9,18,20,22	182:7,9,17	184:10	
72:3,4,6,8,9,20	183:1,12 184:8		giving 125:13
74:4 75:1,6	188:16 189:7	generated 74:1 100:18	glad 57:3 189:21
76:13 77:4,6	190:4 191:8		glass 172:12
78:3,7,20	192:7 202:7	generates 71:12	190:13,15 207:8
79:14,17	208:20 211:11	72:21	global 13:3 14:4
80:1,8,20	214:7,8,9,11,14,	generation 8:17	21:20 22:3,15
87:4,8,10,17	17,21	26:19	62:3 65:13
88:2,13,17,20	215:5,7,17,22	47:13,15,16	81:1,3 106:11
89:2,10,12,14,1	gas/oil 112:21	50:7,10 54:7,21	,
6 90:12,16 91:3 94:18,20	gas-based 179:20	57:19 71:17	globally 46:14,18
95:6,14 97:9	gases 136:18	115:13 161:5,9 187:12	goal 34:22 70:18
101:16	gas-fired 136:11		God's 171:6
102:14,18	gasoline 43:12	generator 72:18	gone 32:19 175:7
104:10 105:13	8	gentleman 204:20	goods 77:11 78:3
111:16,17	gas-producing	gentlemen 13:6	173:21 175:14
112:10	87:14	24:19	gotten 76:5
113:1,3,10 114:2,5	gate 120:17,19	geographically	0
114.2,3	gateway 121:13	10:18	government 7:12
116:4,7,18	l ,		29:8,10 50:2
117:6,7 118:9	gathered 8:16 189:13	geopolitical 62:5	53:8,16 59:2
119:18 121:3,9		geothermal 71:13	61:7 84:5 90:21
123:9 125:20	gathering 64:14	100:16,19,22	95:21 99:19
128:11 129:7	82:13	108:2	100:8,13
130:20 131:20	90:6,10,16	Germany 18:3	101:10,19 102:6 103:10 106:1
132:18	129:5,8,11	gets 96:18 143:17	107:3,14
134:16,17	130:18 131:9	162:17 195:22	151:6,8
135:5,11,12,13,	Gazprom 16:14		152:4,14
17,21	17:1 18:1 77:19	getting 7:20 27:4	154:12,16
136:4,5,6,9,13,1	Gellman 3:11	31:4 37:20 40:4	167:19 169:4
5	165:12 178:17	58:13,18 102:8 110:17 155:5	170:9 181:22
137:5,12,14,21	199:20 207:16	201:20,21	185:16 186:5,22
138:4 139:16	211:5	201.20,21	188:9 194:1
141:14 149:21	general 59:2	, ,	200:20 203:7,22
150:4,18,21	90:22 103:17	GI 169:18	204:9
152:11,15	122:1 125:12	gift 171:6	governments
154:18,20 155:5 166:5 171:20	182:1 191:19	gigawatt 14:15	133:19
174:2 177:20	generally 70:10		government's

	1 48		
78:21	green 38:9,17	160:7	184:13
governor 87:18	48:13 68:6	guarantees 40:20	hand 97:6 108:18
91:20 198:20	69:20 122:6	Guernsey 189:21	204:10,11
governors 15:9	Greene 42:19 44:4	191:3	handle 47:22 48:3
governor's 86:15	greenhouse 36:9 63:5	guess 25:9 52:8	155:5 193:3
governs 141:17	136:6,13,18	90:15 95:16	handling 118:17
159:20	grew 19:22 113:14	103:3 107:19 109:14 200:6	handout 41:8
grab 47:22 205:3	114:14	208:9 217:6	hands 145:21
grabbed 170:12	grid 24:4 54:3,4	guidance 133:11	205:4
grade 112:5	56:18,22	148:16 158:8	happen 18:12
graduated 48:6	57:11,12,16	guides 23:20	79:1 98:8 108:12 109:3
grand 199:16	58:4 71:10 72:18 88:10	Gulf 69:14	176:13,14 189:8
grant 169:10	121:9 152:9	78:9,16 97:17	190:21 200:21
grants 204:10	grids 71:6 73:4	112:17 117:10 118:18 132:10	happened 19:15
210:13	ground 93:15	167:3,8 188:12	150:4 176:3
graph 67:16	94:9 150:17	193:18 194:20	215:6
120:13	151:1 217:10,14	195:4 197:1,5	happens 17:6 151:12
grave 16:21	218:4,14	198:7 200:14 206:1,3	
greasy 202:1	group 3:8 6:17	Gulf-based 194:8	happier 143:14
great 9:1 13:10	29:3 43:2 59:5 152:20 163:9		happy 99:2 207:7
25:6 44:13	165:10 198:21	guy 207:22 208:1	hard 34:9 40:11 66:11 123:22
51:16 69:9 79:1	208:12 210:11	guys 59:16 203:1	125:16 145:5
92:21 93:12 95:14,15 97:7	groups 98:20	Н	146:5 159:16
100:6,16	99:15 102:7	habitant 80:19	161:21 198:22
105:1,17 110:5	104:1 123:11 195:5 196:18	habitat 83:15,21	202:7,9,16
118:8 133:11	grow 22:5 44:19	85:20 99:7	harmony 126:22
148:11 163:9 178:10 205:17	71:21 78:13	108:22	harness 88:11
216:12	108:8	habitats 98:20	Hasseck
greater 19:6 43:8	growing 129:10	half 26:16 35:1	213:10,11 218:20
47:19 54:22	grown 113:7	77:20,21,22	haul 142:6 215:12
101:20 102:20	growth 19:1	124:12 125:11 130:2 163:15	
129:4,14,17 142:16 147:14	117:11 126:12	176:5	haven't 161:3 162:2 164:3
greatest 179:16	177:16 178:1	halfway 34:21	having 15:14
180:1	192:15 193:8	halls 125:8	21:11 31:19
greatly 102:19	GTI 102:7		34:18 35:6
5	guarantee 56:8	Hampshire	37:15 69:3

<u> </u>	1 46		
103:18 104:2	heels 160:4	19:7 68:14	Homestead 169:8
147:3 154:12	heightening 90:14	180:15	honor 5:13
159:16 161:22 182:14 218:12	held 1:8 28:8 191:10	highest 7:12 142:8 186:16 189:5	honored 7:4,6 9:14
Hayley 2:12 60:7 86:8 92:10 99:4 102:22 105:4 109:13	help 2:15 76:7 95:2,19,21 103:21 109:9	highest- producing 90:13	hook 59:15 hope 28:7 76:7 78:4 117:18
Haynesville 113:21 114:13	111:7 113:8 144:12 195:12 203:14,22	highlight 32:1 highly 40:13 128:13	130:9 170:17 hopefully 118:9
131:1 hazardous 129:7	215:10,11,12	highway 167:13	171:13 195:4 hopes 15:21
headed 18:2	helped 147:13 192:4 204:19	169:20	hoping 41:14
health 11:22	215:16	Hillman 8:17	horizon 30:12
126:18 183:12 hear 24:5 59:3	helpful 6:12 94:21 215:6	hire 198:8 hired 105:6	horizontal 77:6,7 179:10 196:13
105:20 141:9	helping 93:6 210:13 220:16	hiring 125:8	horsepower 131:6
177:15 210:9 213:9		historic 61:14	hose 150:22
heard 61:22 66:19	helps 20:8 118:3 129:14 156:14	Historical 2:1 59:8	hospitality 25:7 37:19
67:14 92:19 140:1,2,4	Henderson 86:15,19	historically 49:1	host 187:19
172:18 173:20 177:16,22	hereby 221:3 222:2	history 12:19 89:16 170:7	hosted 8:1
193:14 200:8 203:2,3,5,10	here's 176:2	186:18 203:2 hit 125:16	hosting 219:6 hosts 25:2
214:4	hereto 221:14	hold 212:13	hot 205:4
hearing 5:14 13:4 141:1 221:3	Herholdt 3:14 165:18	holding 160:17	hour 73:18 76:21 118:15
heat 71:11,13 72:11,13,16	183:20,21 200:19 208:8	hole 174:2 HOLMES	150:2,3,6 163:15
73:10 75:4 100:3 135:21	210:18	222:2,10	hours 126:8,13
180:8	hermetic 77:3 he's 11:15,16	home 34:14 36:4 88:1	house 7:16 11:11 12:5 15:18
heaters 136:12,13 heating 33:8,9	25:10,19 28:1 75:18	homeowner 57:6	29:20 45:13
34:14,16 70:15 141:13 145:13	hey 145:14 195:19	homeowners 135:20	127:19 housekeeping
heaven 161:1	206:8	homes 33:9 73:2	5:16
heavy 97:18 121:5	high 69:18 202:11	95:8 135:21 136:12	House-led 11:1
1100 121.J	higher 14:16,22	130.12	

	1 46		1
houses 140:18	ideas 65:17	169:4 171:15	import 116:11
housing 45:13	identifying 128:7	183:20 189:21	importance 80:22
hubs 31:8	ignorant 196:20	190:1 198:11,12 201:12	86:2 119:13
Huffley 216:17	I'll 26:11 27:16,20	201.12 204:17,18	120:12 219:17
	28:5 32:15	205:11 212:11	important 7:22
huge 14:11 31:5	34:19 36:19	213:20 217:4	8:16 9:13 14:8
34:7 51:9 52:1 95:9 116:22	37:14 40:7,18	imaginable 74:5	15:15 18:4
133:4 141:12	41:18 46:20	G	26:14 29:6,9
145:13 155:2	51:21 57:10	immediately 147:2 216:4	32:2,12
161:4 191:19	86:17 92:18		33:4,5,6,8,13 34:6 46:22 47:4
192:9	100:11	impact 14:4,12	52:10 56:19
human 183:12	119:1,2,15	16:9 21:20	64:16 65:18
	120:3 123:8 129:19 142:20	34:13 71:8 81:6 82:3,18 83:20	71:7 83:4,16
hump 196:11	151:3 157:4	85:8,10,13	88:19 95:3
hundred 15:1	158:3 164:20	109:11 150:15	109:21 125:14
120:19	165:22 166:1	166:9 191:20	127:8,13 128:11
hundreds 19:12	illustrate 93:22	211:17	139:15 141:16
65:9		impacted 12:1	155:12 157:11
hurt 107:9	illustrated 101:12	83:2	166:18 168:3
husband 201:6	illustrates 81:14	impactful 85:15	172:22 187:18 200:20 207:17
	illustrating 63:17	-	220:2,3
Hydro 42:4	80:22	impacting 33:16	ŕ
hydrocarbons	illustration 82:5	82:20 115:22	importantly 92:3 125:7
108:15	94:1	impacts 13:1	
hydrology 83:19	I'm 5:10 7:5 9:13	36:14 80:17,20 82:12	imported 76:8
hydropower 88:2	11:22 12:10	82:12 84:6,16,17,18,2	importing 87:10
	22:22 27:8	1 85:2,19 86:5	imports 19:22
I	34:18 43:1	99:1,16 108:22	50:17
I'd 5:4,8 6:4 21:2	45:14 46:15	109:5,6,9	improve 20:22
80:21 82:2	50:1,5 51:13	183:12	93:6 102:20
98:15 101:5	52:6 53:22 57:3	impediment	128:7 182:17
147:22 163:18	67:7,8,9 80:12	162:22	improved 102:19
177:14 189:19	102:19 103:2 106:4 112:2	imperative 161:14	147:2 182:22
190:5 220:14	114:21	-	improvements
idea 22:11 29:4	118:16,20 120:3	impervious 83:11	102:13 140:3
43:5 56:11	123:21 127:13	implement 146:6	improves 130:10
149:17 162:20 178:10 201:20	129:20 134:12	implementing	-
202:14	135:4 146:6	90:19	improving 43:4
	151:6 152:7,10	imply 200:8	71:9 84:12
ideal 13:11	157:11 158:18	r / = 00.0	140:9
	159:8,10 167:17		

	ı ag		
inaccurate 107:10	increasing 21:4	107:13 115:9,12	31:3,6,12
inaudible 48:9,11	43:12,14 115:14	118:8 124:14	32:7,16
1	136:7,15	125:7,10,16,17	33:11,22 36:2,6
49:20 50:7	ĺ	128:11 130:1,5	38:21 39:3,12
51:2,9 55:5	incredible 22:9	131:3 144:15	40:6 42:6,14
84:18 100:19	incremental	152:22 153:7	46:11,15
124:19	199:11	155:3 161:19	47:2,8,13 49:7
146:19,21 148:8	inculcated 141:19	166:8 175:22	54:13 55:6 59:8
156:7,9 158:15	inculcated 141.19	176:15 179:21	63:10,11
214:22	incumbent 183:13		64:9,14 65:1
215:19,20 216:7	indeed 27:16	180:18 181:7,21	,
217:10,11,15,17	32:12 40:11	184:15,18	66:1,10 68:8
incentive 139:9	46:13 75:22	185:5,8,11,21	71:2,21 76:9
		186:3,6,12	77:16,17
incentives 38:16	independence	188:20,21	79:11,13,15
43:6,8 84:19	92:3	190:5,19	82:9 84:20
96:17 204:2	India 16:8 19:18	191:6,8,22	85:10 88:9,21
incentivize 96:8		192:4,16 193:7	89:14 90:5
182:1 207:10	Indian 135:1	195:19 196:5	91:17 92:6,21
	Indiana 166:14	200:1 202:8	93:6,15,21 95:3
inch 13:18 78:2		203:17 204:12	99:9 100:10
175:13	indicate 58:21	205:13 207:11	102:2 111:7
include 55:9	110:19	209:15 215:7	114:17 116:4
84:18 93:20	indicating 59:14	216:10	117:2 118:1
112:14	_		124:4,12,18
	individual 6:8,15	industry-	125:4,21 126:16
included 212:22	110:2,3 127:15	government	127:9,20 130:21
includes 43:4 73:7	141:5	185:22	136:19 137:6,19
138:21 200:3	individuals 6:20	inflection 142:11	140:13 143:20
	184:16	influenced 194:5	140:13 143:20
including 19:14	industrial 9:10	influenced 194.5	
63:14 66:19		influences 193:21	151:1 152:11,16
93:18 125:9	industries 51:17	194:13	155:7 156:16
130:22 156:8	62:16 168:5	influencing 194:2	158:7,16 166:19
incorporate	172:12 186:11	G	167:17 168:18
141:10	201:2 211:11	inform 10:15	176:18
	industry 9:4 33:7	information	181:10,12,14,15
increase 20:8	34:7 36:22 37:8	6:11,14,15 54:2	187:11 194:9,12
71:19 83:11	38:10 45:4 48:7	89:19 143:11,17	199:22
91:6,16 105:10		196:4,17	200:2,3,15,16
128:2	49:20 62:13	197:13,14,15	214:7 220:13
increased 44:6	71:14 72:1	219:21	infrastructures
91:4,17 126:13	76:1,4 80:7		82:13
150:18,19 189:6	81:19 84:4	informed 28:1	
,	85:4,5,14 87:8	infrastructure	infuses 203:18
increases 31:1	88:21 99:2,14	2:1,14 28:21	INGA 153:17
130:11	102:7 104:3	30:14,20	
		30.17,20	

	1 46		
inherent 56:10	instill 202:16	interface 169:16	179:4 183:8
inherited 171:12	instilled 8:4	inter-institutional	invested 19:12
initial 30:18	Institute 3:12	205:16	80:5 130:4
initiate 128:22	8:2,3,8,12 10:1	interior 83:21	175:6
initiated 43:20	38:9 39:20	internal 141:20	investigated 129:4
initiative 9:21	165:13 institution 8:5,19	international 2:21 3:9 40:14	Investigations 7:15
11:2 24:14	93:10	111:13 121:12	investigative
95:21 149:15	institutions 204:2	124:9 165:10	162:13
initiatives 86:16 102:10 169:4	instruct 191:7	174:19	investing 119:11
170:8	intact 83:19	internationally 40:10	194:17 195:3
innovation 3:13	integrate 57:19,20	interpret 133:16	investment 2:14 69:10 111:7
7:20 8:2 9:5 39:10 92:2	integrated 11:7	interstate 2:17	112:5 114:10
165:14 185:18	integration 57:18	72:3 89:18,22	125:22 193:16
206:19	integrity 141:21	111:10 112:12	194:14 197:12
innovative	intelligence 57:20	118:17,22 131:21	investments 54:11 56:4 124:18
209:14,21	intensive 115:12	139:2,9,17	126:16 131:11
input 6:8,9 109:19 147:7 159:9	interconnectivity	167:13 169:20	invisible 97:6
219:13	131:17	intertwined	inviting 189:19
In-service 121:17	interconnects 131:21	50:9,12	involve 56:20
insights 13:5		intrastate 89:18,21	involved 63:3
inspection 91:3,8	Intercontinental 169:11 170:10	intricately 50:9,11	99:19 158:20
inspectors	interdependencie	intrigued 203:1	190:11,19 209:15 214:8
105:6,10	s 47:2		
inspires 209:13	interdependency	intrinsically 81:7	involvement 103:2 133:18
installations	47:3	introduce 6:21 9:14 11:9 22:20	162:7,16
71:20	interest 67:10	80:14,19 86:2	IPSCO 2:9 60:5
installed 71:17	122:1 123:11 128:5,6 164:21	introducing 58:6	Iran 52:15
72:5 131:3	165:22 201:9	introduction	iron 36:5
instance 100:9	interested 76:12	165:1	Iroquois 123:10
141:15 161:11	221:15 222:6	intrusive 102:4	irrelevant 218:6
instances 159:15	interesting 55:15	invented 34:10	island 96:20
instead 11:18 21:5	79:17 99:18	inventory	122:11
22:3 39:6,9 103:18	interestingly	176:10,11	isn't 50:1 173:14
136:10,12 177:2	184:11	invest 44:12 125:3	1011 t 50.1 1/5.17
·			

	0	C 20	
ISO 55:17	26:11 27:9	215:13 216:9	46:7,12
ISOs 155:11	29:11,13,15	I've 39:21 48:12	74:20,21 76:2
	34:12 36:1	49:17 54:1	87:21 91:22
issue 15:6	43:17 46:8	110:6 111:21	125:6,10,20
16:18,19 19:21	51:3,22 52:18	112:11 119:8	126:11,17
34:1 35:20	54:21 55:6	120:1 140:1	130:3,8 148:6
36:20 40:11	56:21	193:14	177:1,10
41:17 46:7 58:3	57:2,4,6,13		181:2,4,6
94:17 107:5	64:10,16	Ivy 25:9	184:19 189:9
127:10 129:1	68:15,22 69:2		207:3 208:15,18
133:20 136:21	74:9 76:2,4	J	211:1
137:19 139:15	79:18 81:1,3	jack 209:19	John 1:15 213:8
145:2,11,12	85:1 87:21	January 14:19	
154:18,20	91:14 93:22	87:18 149:22	Johnson 43:22
155:4,14 160:20	95:15 99:18	150:8	170:1
161:8 172:19	101:21 102:12		join 10:9 58:9,13
194:6 198:13	103:16,17 108:3	Japan 16:7	59:6 110:8,13
208:14 217:8,9	109:21 114:8	Japanese 108:13	163:10 174:11
issued 89:5	115:20 117:18	Jeff 3:14	212:2,14
issues 11:22	121:12,13	165:15,18	joined 9:18
12:1,3,12,20	126:1,21 127:10	183:19,20	joining 5:9,20
16:17 17:7	128:11 129:6,14	189:17 200:18	10:5 58:22
28:4,21 29:6	142:1,17	208:7 210:17	110:7,21 111:8
32:9 33:21	143:7,10,11	Jerry 25:8,14	164:12 165:8
35:10,16	144:2,14,22	· ,	213:4,7
42:6,14	145:5,11,12	Jersey 42:13	,
63:8,15,16	146:4,5,6,19,20,	69:22	joint 103:17,21
66:12 67:1	22 148:7,11 149:18,20	jet 15:4 17:8 72:7	113:22 153:18
101:11 118:4	151:20 152:22	Jim 3:2 6:21	jokes 11:17
127:7 136:19	153:1,9 155:13	111:15	Josh 2:7 60:3
140:20	159:7 160:3,20	134:10,11	70:20 75:14
141:4,6,22	161:13 168:19	139:20 149:7	96:1 97:3 100:2
142:10,13 144:2	171:5,9	156:18 157:7	107:18
145:18 147:9	172:4,13,22	Jo 3:16 165:16	joying 9:21 165:2
155:4,13	173:15 178:10	189:17 201:11	
172:1,14,15,16 188:4 201:14	180:21 182:5	202:21 208:22	Juan 112:18
	192:3 193:18	210:7	judged 127:14
issuing 137:2	198:5,9,12,17	job 62:18 79:3,4	juggling 142:19
ITA 211:16	199:2,3,10,11	86:11 97:7	July 1:6 150:4
items 99:13	200:4,5,13	100:17 128:3	•
136:20	201:8 203:17	160:19 162:3	jump 169:14
it's 8:15 13:10	207:5 208:3,17,18	186:21	June 29:2
16:6 23:8 24:5	211:6 213:4,16	jobs 19:11 45:3,11	junior 202:11
	1 211.0 213.1,10	J 15.2,11	

	1 ag		
jurisdiction 12:11 jurisdictional 159:5	201:11 202:21 206:14 207:15 208:7,22	147:10 Korea 19:17,22 175:11,12,13	53:2 84:21 169:10 170:13 209:18
139.3	210:6,17	Korean 175:17	landing 121:11
K	211:4,12,18		landowner 144:2
Kansas 31:8	212:1,6,10 213:13,16,19	KOROSHETZ- NOTE 1:18	landowners 94:11
Karen 1:14 11:3 213:6	214:1 216:16,19,22 217:2 218:17	Kris 2:22 111:14 134:9 147:17	96:13 118:4 143:10
Kate 1:15 213:7 217:7	219:3 220:18	149:7 151:4 156:17 158:2	lands 52:3 81:21 83:13 86:6
keeper 107:15	KELLEY-	130.17 130.2	96:11
Kelley 5:3,10 38:2 39:15 47:21 48:3 51:11,19	FACILITATO R 1:17 KEMPKEY-	L lab 7:11 23:5,7,12 50:15	landscape 46:9 82:7 84:9,18 85:20 91:1
53:20 55:12 58:8,12,17 67:4	NOTE 1:18 Kenderdine 1:13	labor 126:2 128:10	98:18,19 108:21 210:3
70:20 75:14,18 80:10 86:7 92:10 94:15	9:14,21 10:6,10,12 22:19 47:5	169:16,17 186:5 194:10,11 197:2,4,14	large 17:1 30:10 58:6 78:1 79:21 82:10 83:3
96:1 97:3 98:12 99:4 100:1 101:3,13 102:21	Kennedy 43:21 Kentucky 44:2	Laboratories 25:14	100:22 102:15 140:13 142:11 174:1 188:2
105:1,17 106:22 107:18 108:9,19	key 10:4 123:4 192:22 211:7	laboratory 8:20 23:9 27:22	210:2
109:12 110:5,11,16 111:22 118:12	keys 216:5 Keystone 97:13	Laborers 2:20 111:13 124:8,11,12	largely 174:9 larger 11:7 72:4 90:8 132:19
124:5 130:15 134:9 139:20 142:22 144:18 146:8 147:17 149:7 151:2,22	124:19 158:13 kilowatt 43:7 Kinder 114:1 131:22	labor- management 125:5 labs 195:16	largest 18:18 68:19 76:11,15 78:18,19 87:13 112:4 156:3 172:1 184:16
152:3,7 153:11 154:11 155:16,19	kinds 8:13 93:13 153:8 knew 107:13	lack 31:3 138:18 142:12 157:12 159:11 217:8	last 16:10,11 20:21 25:21 28:14 29:2
156:17 157:2 158:2,9,17 162:4 163:8,12	176:6 knowledge 151:12 192:1 206:13	ladders 37:6,9 126:20 Ladies 13:5 24:19	30:16 34:19 36:19 37:9 43:12 46:20
164:1,17,20 171:18 178:16 183:18 189:17	knowledgeable 142:3	laid 170:14 Lake 116:9 135:6	48:12 49:2 52:11 67:22 76:21 126:12
193:12 198:3 199:18 200:18	known 139:5	land 49:13,14,18	142:6 144:20

	1 46	T	
150:15 151:3	League 25:10	139:21 193:13	link 161:20
153:17 154:15	leaps 91:15	197:16 204:22	linked 81:7
157:3,4 169:13 175:12,17 190:3	learn 190:21	level 31:12 34:13	links 173:10
210:7 215:15	learned 54:5 77:4	36:16,17 54:6 89:3 93:18	liquefied 102:18
216:10	110:6 154:2	97:22 99:22	liquid 32:18 113:9
Lastly 66:4	190:16 193:7	103:2,5,10	178:3
lately 54:2	learning 220:12	104:18,21	liquids 33:2 66:2
later 10:8 27:8	lease 49:14	105:12 135:2 150:5 153:4	112:10 115:5,6
143:22 208:1	least 28:14 32:4	171:1 202:11	116:4 129:7
Laughter 13:16	37:16 55:9	levels 7:12 43:22	188:16
28:10 101:2	57:15 85:15	88:18 177:13	liquids-rich 185:2 186:19
launch 17:16	142:18 157:10	188:15 196:16	
launched 8:5,12	leave 193:2 218:14	leverage 186:2	list 145:17 169:5 205:12 213:19
187:1	leaving 217:9	license 66:15	218:19
law 108:16 138:2,9	led 82:5 150:1	lie 89:3	listening 220:11
laws 89:3 90:19	ledge 176:11	life 71:8 180:5	literally 73:11
177:11 178:5	Leed 27:15	203:19	little 10:19 26:1
layoffs 174:4	Leesville 132:6	lifeline 126:16	33:15 48:2
layouts 85:12		light 79:10 80:1	60:21 61:12 67:12 69:20
lead 2:20 83:12	legacy 112:13	198:11 213:2	82:2 94:2 98:9
91:16 101:20	legislation 170:1	lights 59:14	103:15
111:12 123:18	legislative 10:7 12:8	likely 61:9 141:11	104:5,7,11
145:21		147:6,8,9	119:3 120:4 122:7 123:7
159:11,19	legitimate 155:13	limit 119:2 201:3	124:10 131:14
179:18,22 195:18 219:16	Leiby 50:15 51:4	limited 112:5	149:10,12 150:9
leader 22:15 88:3	L-E-I-B-Y 50:15	limiting 47:9	154:5,19 158:19
124:17	Leidy 120:14	Lincoln 169:14	161:6 163:16 171:21
leaders 7:7	Leila 216:22	line 64:15 69:4	178:17,22 190:6
186:5,7 192:22	lens 83:9	116:9,18 120:17	193:16,20,22
leadership 9:13	less 15:12 16:5	123:20 132:12 145:5 146:2,17	194:3 199:21
55:2 185:12	82:6 102:4	148:10 162:19	202:10 203:13 207:20 213:2
leading 7:8 10:22	121:8 147:22 159:10	lines 41:22 68:1,6	LIUNA 2:21
14:5 100:17	lesson 203:3	90:7,16 116:18	111:14 129:21
127:1 184:14		123:17 137:22	live 5:9,21 42:19
leads 83:17	lessons 154:2	143:3 145:6	49:15 59:1
206:22	let's 105:18	162:18	

	1 ag		
110:21 129:21	locations 63:20	64:5,14	129:8 171:8
146:1 164:12	64:2	65:1,2,15,16	lower 35:5 36:7
lives 157:19	logical 208:21	66:5 77:15 79:11,12,15	40:18 46:10
living 92:1	logistic 205:21	93:10 94:7	54:4 95:7 130:7
LNG 18:2,4 22:1	long 12:19 24:6	97:21 98:9	lowering 34:20
78:22 79:1,4	38:15 52:6	100:20 102:16	lowers 56:9
80:1,2 115:15	53:13 54:16	105:15 106:16	luck 21:9
116:9,11 177:17	57:18 77:21	108:8 110:6	lucky 22:22
178:7	93:2 136:3 142:5 145:17	119:13 122:22 123:1 124:2	-
load 161:12	146:14 158:7	133:20 140:15	lump 21:5
loading 96:20	176:12,20,21	141:17 142:12	lunch 118:15
loan 56:8	179:14 180:9	143:5 150:13,16	163:14,18
local 69:11 71:6	182:19 201:8	151:16	luxury 161:22
72:18 73:4	213:16 215:12	154:9,17,22	Lyndon 43:21
74:21 103:5	longer 172:21	155:7 158:21 161:13 166:4	
104:16,17	long-held 23:15	170:15 172:8,14	M
125:8,9 127:2,3	long-range	173:1,5 175:4,5	Mahalik 50:22
128:14 131:22 133:2,16,19	192:12,21	176:13	main 218:13
137:1,13,15	long-scale 58:6	177:15,16 179:2	Maine 184:12
151:5 168:18	long-standing	188:3 191:1,11	mainly 121:9
184:21 188:20	23:22 25:19	193:7,8 194:7 195:13 202:6	maintain 52:6
189:15 190:20	long-term 114:7	205:11 207:7,14	57:14 124:20
191:16,17,18	132:15 182:5	209:4,14,18,22	196:6
193:9,17 200:11 201:17 210:2	192:15 195:7	210:3 214:9	maintained 136:3
	looped 74:13	215:4	138:7
localized 155:13	Lor 2:20 111:12	lots 34:15	maintenance
locally 70:18	124:7.8 146:10	36:4,5,10 49:17	74:15
131:2 193:21 201:16 210:1,15	155:21 158:10	92:21 100:6	major 14:6 16:1
ĺ	Lord 3:11 165:12	loudest 97:12	31:2,14 32:5
locally-made 19:8		Louisiana 48:10	33:17 37:17
locally-produced	lose 45:11 198:8	169:7 171:8	41:22 42:5 56:4
181:8	losing 45:3 177:10	215:18	98:10 198:15
locate 187:22	loss 14:15 83:17	love 28:4	201:2,5 214:17
located 132:6	216:12	loved 141:1	majority 103:9
134:15 135:13	lost 150:13 198:17	low 40:6,19 42:7	majors 48:8
186:12	lot 27:15 32:17	45:22 47:10	194:21
location 13:11	37:3 40:17	55:21 56:12,13	Malaysian 17:8
188:19	41:10 54:10,12	68:12 71:13	manage 35:12,13
	57:12 62:22	85:10 115:3,11	

	1 ag		
141:18 148:22	166:20 196:14	51:7,14 88:6	57:11 60:21
168:19	Marcellus 2:3	97:16	61:2,12 62:2
manageable 35:12	15:1 18:21	113:6,8,21	64:21 66:5
	32:17,18 38:18	124:2 131:22	67:13 70:4
managed 167:18	49:14 59:22	132:13,21	95:4,19,20
management	60:19 65:5,21	133:10 159:2	119:3 121:19
35:17 91:4	68:10,22 69:1,5	162:1 214:9	122:2 142:12
Manager 111:14	70:9 78:8 91:10	market's 108:18	144:19 146:16
	95:6 115:7	175:7	155:10 156:6
MANAGER-	117:1,5 125:20		158:18
DEVELOPME	126:2 131:2	Marks 1:15 213:7	159:10,12,16,18
NT 2:22	166:7 180:14	Marshall 169:19	161:1 181:21
managing 38:12	185:3 190:8	Maryland 70:1	193:22
50:3	193:18 208:15	· ·	196:19,20
mandated 98:1	216:14	massive 18:13	203:1,13
	march 7:11 150:9	56:22	207:18,19
manifested 140:6		massively 20:21	217:20
manifesting 60:15	market 14:21	master 112:5	McCANN
manner 122:21	32:11 38:12,14	material 66:5	221:2,19
138:6 160:16	42:1 49:12 51:8	203:20	mcgovern 1:14
	68:6,7,16 69:21		O
manpower 37:11	70:2 89:15	materials 181:9	McGovern 213:8
manufacturer	90:12,17 94:18	205:10 208:20	McKeesport
22:8 205:18	97:6 98:15	MATRIC	19:14
manufacturers	114:19 115:2 116:11 117:8	185:17,19	meals 135:22
166:15 204:14		Matt 1:14 213:7	
206:8	131:20 132:3,10 150:1 173:19		mean 49:12 50:8 56:7 58:2 61:13
manufacturing	174:3,16	matter 153:21	147:21 151:11
16:2 19:6	175:4,12,16	maximize 2:15	153:5 162:21
34:8,10 62:15	176:5,9	111:8 197:22	176:2 201:1
68:20 80:7	182:16,20	maximum 15:11	203:8 208:13
136:1 166:10	188:11 193:21		210:20,21
167:11 168:22	194:2,4	may 2:20 9:19 21:8 28:6 34:5	,
172:2 177:2,6	195:6,11,12	39:17 45:19	meaningful 128:3
178:2 181:7	196:3 205:1,20	55:17 59:15	meaningfully
183:16 184:17	206:2 208:6	91:10 95:21	144:16
189:2 201:22	marketplace	111:12 124:5,8	means 19:7 70:4
202:1,12,14	51:22 52:22	130:15 146:8,15	84:13 88:6
206:19	53:1,8,13,17	147:10 149:3	137:5 139:12
map 64:3 111:21	207:22	151:18 155:19	141:13
112:14		158:9 159:14	mechanism
113:12,19	markets 13:3 19:9	206:8	214:12
	48:15,17		
maps 112:7	49:9,21 50:8	maybe 25:9 28:5	mechanisms

	1 ag		
208:5	Member-Public	180:15 183:5	131:5,16,19
media 144:10	3:2 111:16	methodologies	132:17 181:13
191:17 192:6	members 16:11	195:21	Midwest 31:5
	124:15,20		117:10 171:5
medical 166:16	125:6,11	methodology	
203:19	126:3,7,15	182:12	mid-year 149:2
meet 18:9 21:13	127:8 128:16	methods 84:13	migrated 188:12
36:12 81:20	129:21 137:7	179:21 183:3,11	mile 70:4 187:21
88:8 118:10	191:5,8,13	metric 77:22	
122:17 128:15	, ,		miles 15:1 68:13
148:4 151:17	memorandum	Mexican 97:17	69:9 72:2,5
meeting 1:5	219:15	Mexico 10:7 69:15	77:21 89:21
5:6,14 6:6,7,20	mental 11:21	78:16 115:14	90:1,10 112:9
10:14 31:17	mention 26:22	116:7 118:18	120:19 121:8
42:8 92:15	27:16 28:5	194:17,19	130:18 131:5
120:11 136:5	32:15 40:19	mic 214:3 217:2	military 16:17
153:17,18	59:17 65:12		17:20 22:3 97:1
217:16	66:4,14 140:2	MICHAEL	mill 15:4 76:19
220:17,18,20	· ·	221:2,19	
	mentioned 26:3	Michigan 117:8	Miller 2:18
meetings 10:16 11:4 42:11	30:21 34:4,19 41:18 42:10	mic-not 217:1	111:11
151:16 191:15	56:18 63:1 76:2		118:14,16 133:3
217:18	79:20 95:8	micro 189:20	140:12 144:19 153:13 154:13
217:18	100:3 103:8	microphone 38:5	155:17 158:18
Ź	106:14 119:15	212:16	
meets 142:7	120:16 121:6	microphones	million 14:21
megawatt	123:3 144:21	212:15	15:11 48:20
73:18,19	181:18 182:15	mid-2000's 113:1	74:21 77:22
150:1,3,6	183:4 204:6		78:2 82:18
megawatts 72:22	211:6 219:11,12	Mid-Atlantic	83:1,11,14 97:9
73:1		185:17	124:13 125:11
	merged 172:5	Midcontinent	126:8 131:12
Mellanie 1:13 9:14,18 10:10	merger 185:14	78:12 112:17	184:4,21 216:3
25:2 26:3 34:19	mergers 172:5	114:3,4 117:7	millions 19:13
42:10 50:5	merits 127:15	middle 27:7 37:6	65:8,9
		53:4 76:16	mills 174:5 175:15
Mellanie's 30:5	message 158:14	116:8 148:17	mind 92:19
MELLON 1:9	197:9	midst 87:12	mine 49:16
3:13	met 191:5	117:20 192:20	
Mellon's 7:14	metals 172:12	midstream 2:5,22	mines 42:20
member 12:4	methane 35:21,22	60:2 111:15	minimize 84:16
24:15 27:2 28:2	36:8 63:7,8	116:3 118:18	minimizing
135:3 153:20,22	101:9 179:9	130:17,20	183:12
		·	

	1 ag	-	
mining 172:12	5:3 38:2 39:15	180:4 194:19	122:7,9,10,11,1
Minney 2:10 60:5 80:12,13 98:14	47:21 48:3 51:11,19 53:20 55:12	modernization 194:20	2 123:4 133:8 151:19 191:4
108:20	58:8,12,17 67:4	modernizing	Morgan 114:1
minute 14:1	70:20 75:14,18	47:10 88:9	131:22
215:19	80:10 86:7	modifications	Morgantown 23:2,9
minutes 32:14	92:10 94:15	116:14	,
59:12 60:13 115:18	96:1 97:3 98:12 99:4 100:1	moment 10:20	morning 5:3,4 7:2 13:10 53:22
163:15,18,21	101:3,13 102:21	25:18 57:12	60:11 67:7
212:12,13,14	105:1,17 106:22	61:14 62:7 120:3 212:8	80:12
213:4 214:2,5	107:18 108:9,19		86:9,18,21
minutiae 153:16	109:12	moments 64:4	112:17,22 115:8
miss 120:8 123:3	110:5,11,16	66:5	149:12,18
141:13 168:22	111:22 118:12 124:5 130:15	MONDAY 1:6	172:18 173:20
207:13	134:9 139:20	money 21:21 57:5	189:18 200:8 214:4,5 219:12
missiles 17:17	142:22 144:18	150:17 171:7	
	146:8 147:17	175:21 180:9	Morrill 169:9
missing 145:12 165:15 173:3	149:7 151:2,22	183:10	mortgages 126:6
	152:3,7 153:11	money's 51:17	mostly 90:14
MIT 9:20,21 12:21,22	154:11	monitoring	99:20
24:2,13,14	155:16,19 156:17 157:2	183:11	motor 102:14
25:20	158:2,9,17	Moniz 4:5 7:8	Mountains 48:10
mitigate 84:6	162:4 163:8,12	9:11 10:19	move 22:11 30:3
109:5	164:1,17,20	12:20 13:13	31:9 33:12 57:8
mitigating 64:1	171:18 178:16	22:21 23:1 24:12,20,22	72:8 91:21
	183:18 189:17	25:1 39:14,17	104:14 109:17
mitigation 84:14	193:12 198:3	40:3 45:19	110:3 121:15
mix 161:13	199:18 200:18 201:11 202:21	53:15 55:14	163:1 188:4
mixed 132:11	206:14 207:15	79:2 126:19	moves 15:21
mixes 56:1	208:7,22	Moniz's	72:14
mode 38:11	210:6,17	23:13,15,21	moving 20:14
model 197:20	211:4,12,18	monopoly 17:5	28:15 47:10
204:16	212:1,6,10	month 120:9	87:4 188:4
modeling 183:2	213:13,16,19 214:1	191:5	MP 164:16,18
G	216:16,19,22	monthly 151:17	multi-county
moderate 71:13	217:2 218:17	months 14:11	186:15
moderately-	219:3 220:18	16:11 120:10	multiple 81:18
priced 34:3	modern 87:8	121:20	84:19 85:11
MODERATOR			

	- 48	C 33	
187:3	NATALIE 1:18	61:5 67:18	222:5
multi-state 60:20	nation 55:11	69:14 70:7,8,16 71:9,22	Neprune 216:17
multitude 108:1	87:4,14 105:8	71:9,22 72:3,9,20 80:1	net 184:7
municipal	113:4 171:6 178:7 189:16	83:16	NETL 8:21 20:16
134:17,21	210:21,22	87:4,8,10,14,17	23:7,11 27:17
136:22 137:2,4	national 7:18 8:19	88:1,2,20 89:10	network 89:18
municipalities	23:5,7,9,11	95:14 102:14,18 105:13 112:10	90:18 108:12
135:1 200:12	25:14 50:15,16	105:13 112:10	Nevada 71:4 74:6
MUNIZ 26:10	88:3 98:8	116:4 118:9	135:7
28:11 57:10	101:16 106:21	129:7 130:19	newest 23:8
Murphy 2:3 4:4	109:17,22	135:11,21	news 16:10
7:13,17 9:11	121:9,13 135:10 136:8 169:21	136:3,4,9,15	NGL 66:3 132:22
11:10	194:7 195:16	137:14,21 138:4 152:11 177:20	
12:4,12,16 13:5,6,8,9,17	196:17	178:3,20	NGSA 153:18
22:20 25:20	nationally 14:7	178.3,20	nice 57:2 96:12
26:8 27:18 28:2	55:16 193:21	180:2,6,7,12,13	123:17 134:3
30:21 31:16	210:2	181:1,16	nine 24:8 49:7
42:16 46:22	nations 20:9 54:5	182:6,17	Niobrara 131:1
51:21 56:17	nation's 22:21	183:1,12 184:8 188:16 189:7	Nixon 170:3
59:22 60:9,11 62:6 75:22	32:20 71:1	188:16 189:7 211:11	Nobel 21:8
86:20 93:8 94:2	100:15 102:17	214:7,8,9,11,13,	nobody 50:4
101:5 105:3	128:5,16 166:15	17,21	•
106:4 120:15	170:7 184:5	215:5,7,17	Nobody's 50:20
172:18 216:22	189:2 211:3	nature 2:11 60:6	nodding 153:12
217:1	nationwide	80:18 81:10,22	noise 85:22
Murphy's	155:15	82:11 84:11	none 92:5 150:19
11:13,21	natural 2:1 6:9	85:3,9 90:9 98:19 99:6	non-profit 186:4
	12:19,22 13:19 14:20 15:1,19	98:19 99:6 141:1	non-renewable
$\frac{N}{NAFTA 170:4}$	16:1,22 17:2	nearby 19:14	108:2
	18:14,16,18		nonsense 207:6
Namely 32:3	19:7 20:12	nearly 19:11 88:15 124:20	
name's 38:7	21:18,22 24:1		nor 221:10,14 222:5,6
Napoleon	26:4 31:1,18	necessarily 50:2 134:4 141:21	Ź
171:6,20	32:17,20 33:2,21 34:3	134:4 141:21 204:17	Nordquist 2:7 60:3 70:21
narrow 123:11	35:2,3 36:3 47:3		75:16 96:2
160:4	48:20 49:1	necessary 90:7 162:18 195:18	100:22 107:19
NASA 169:22	50:10 52:3,20	neither 221:10	normal 49:2
	54:9 55:3 59:8	neither 221.10	· · · · ·
<u> </u>			

	1 ag		
normally 122:19 north 2:21 31:9,19,22 72:20 74:6 78:11 94:6 100:18 106:9 111:13 124:9 127:20 129:12 209:12 northeast 65:22 141:14 145:15 154:20 155:6	24:2,3 26:14 34:5 52:20 74:4 88:2 124:22 nuisance 87:6 nut 183:6 nutshell 95:17 NYNEX 67:17,19,20 68:4	offer 45:15 125:14 offered 45:10 68:2 192:16 offers 71:4 office 9:15 10:21 29:22 30:5 177:5 187:1 officials 18:6 137:14,15 157:13 186:6 offsets 73:18	174:2 175:13 190:5 191:8 192:7 202:7 214:21 okay 28:15 39:17 40:3 48:5,14 58:17 60:11 105:18 163:12 213:4 218:10,14,21 219:3 Oklahoma 42:2
160:10 194:11 197:4 northeastern 68:9,18 123:9	Oak 50:14 52:7 Obama 36:13 Obama's 23:20 29:2 34:22	offshore 121:12 oh 3:16 34:18 49:2 51:16 164:17	old 25:8,20 36:5 79:15 96:4 172:5 oldest 161:9
northwest 76:21 Norwich 134:12,14 150:10	object 6:16 objective 127:15 obligations	Ohio 76:22 126:12 132:1,7 133:12 151:14 165:17 166:13 168:13,14	on-again 101:18 one-fifth 18:22 ones 43:3 121:2
note 10:20 11:18 38:11 54:19 220:1	139:12 obtain 6:17 obviously 29:16 40:5 41:8 93:9	189:21,22 190:10 192:10 195:15 201:16 204:4,5 209:6	157:4 191:14 ongoing 12:3 104:3,20 OPEC 50:19
notes 5:16 143:3 220:5 not-for-profit 135:14	132:22 occur 83:12 occurred 42:12	oil 13:20 19:8,16 31:10,11,20 32:2,9 35:11 36:20	52:9,11,15 open 27:10 51:22 53:1,7,13 100:11 108:17
nothing 160:10 178:8 215:2 notice 160:21 noticed 217:7	64:6 131:11 occurring 61:15 OCTG 20:1 77:10,14	48:7,18,19,22 50:9,17,18 52:2,20 61:17 70:14,15 76:13	117:16 140:17 opening 140:1 202:22
noticed 217:7 noting 8:15 18:5 notwithstanding 97:8	October 25:22 28:6 odd 217:21	77:5,6,10 78:2,10,17,18 79:8,13 86:22 87:3 88:1 89:2,16 91:3	operable 74:4 operate 73:17 74:10,14 133:12 134:16 135:22
novel 27:12 129:13 NOx 73:21 nuclear 13:19 20:13 21:18	odds 140:8 147:4 Odebrecht 3:8 165:10 187:6,14 189:1 off-again 101:18	95:9,10,14 97:10,18,19 102:17 104:10 108:17 112:11 116:19 128:10 172:5 173:21	147:21 operated 112:19 operates 74:17 112:9 119:4 130:18

	1 46		
operation 74:20	212:11	overcharged	111:2,6 125:14
operations 10:1	organic 71:11	138:18 139:2	139:18 151:3
73:12 96:6	organization 29:7	overhang 176:11	163:22 164:2
operator 74:16	135:6	overlap 81:13	165:5 172:10
148:1		83:16 84:2	187:6 193:14 203:11 212:3
operators 91:11	organization's 6:9	overlaps 83:6,22	218:1,5
_	original 158:4 202:22	109:3	panelist 172:19
opportunities 8:14 60:15 61:2		overlooked 80:15	<u>-</u>
63:22 118:8	originally 163:14		panelists 58:13
128:7 143:6	Ormat 2:8 60:4	oversee 86:12	59:6,13,18 110:9 111:3
211:20	71:3 74:17	89:2	118:7 163:9,17
opportunity	others 11:15 84:5	oversight 7:15	165:2 170:19
36:7,10,11	85:4,14 99:3	88:20 89:4	220:2
37:4,6,9 46:17	208:10	overview 2:2 59:9	
63:21 70:22	otherwise 73:10	144:21	panels 210:8
71:22 86:1,10	161:18 221:15	owned 135:15	paper 15:4
95:13 105:21	ought 173:12	owner 73:6,8,9	50:13,18,21
125:13 126:20	9	198:22	52:7 192:8
128:21,22	ours 77:12 194:19	owners 49:18	papers 51:15
139:18 151:20	ourselves 191:2	73:14	park 121:13
157:6 169:1	194:16		185:12,14,16
173:3 182:6 186:21 189:3	outcome 221:15	ownership 73:15	209:11
196:3 201:13	222:6	owns 112:9	Parliament 16:12
203:4 211:8	outcry 145:13		participants
opposed 122:9,10	outlay 46:14	<u> </u>	144:1
opposes 137:11	outlined 91:20	p.m 220:20	participate
••	outrage 157:12	pace 64:17 115:10	125:13 139:18
optimistic 169:2		packages 133:17	144:17 163:5
optimization 183:2,3	outreach 2:4 11:1,4 60:1	packet 67:11	participation
ŕ	outreaching 10:14	pad 82:5,12 91:15	118:1 143:6
optimize 171:13 198:1 204:1,8	_	Page 4:2	particular 16:2
205:14	outreach-type 93:11	paid 68:5	31:4 60:19
		•	95:18 136:4
option 42:5	outside 49:1	pain 175:4	151:9 155:22 171:15 174:9
options 182:14	outstanding 5:22	paired 88:5	218:1
orange 68:6 122:6	11:6	panel 2:1,14 3:4	particularities
order 107:11	ovens 190:15	4:7,8,9 58:16	196:21
179:15 181:20	overall 44:22	59:7,21 92:17	
186:14 191:21	130:13 136:7	93:4 103:3	particularly 7:6,22 14:12
		110:7,12,13,15	1.0,22 14.12

	1 ag		
19:17 96:16	Pat 86:15	Pennsylvania	per 14:21 15:11
98:21 155:6	path 60:21 126:22	1:10 2:12 5:7	16:5 43:7 48:20
160:9 172:16	142:18 147:1	18:17 32:1 44:3	79:6 130:20
173:6 175:5		49:13 60:8 64:6	131:7,13,14
177:6	179:17 182:4	65:4,11	147:19 191:1,2
	pathways 179:22	68:3,9,18 69:17	216:3
parties 146:1	Patricia 38:7	70:1 75:6 76:20	
156:3 159:20	213:13 218:20	82:10 86:22	percent 15:12,17
160:12 161:16	213.13 218.20		17:2 18:19,21
221:11,14	Patrick 86:18	87:1,2,9,16,22	19:10 20:1 21:6
partisan 127:9	pattern 112:21	88:18	27:4,13 32:20
*	•	89:9,17,22	33:21 34:22
partner 7:14	Paul 48:5 50:15	90:4,13,20	54:6,20
partnered 191:16	209:3 214:1,2	91:1,18,22	55:16,18 61:10
192:6	Pause 58:15	95:11 99:10	74:3
	110:14 164:19	103:1,15 104:11	77:8,10,13,15
partnering 146:10	212:9	105:6 106:9	79:14 83:12
partners 2:17 3:1		123:9 126:10	84:1 87:3,10
81:20 99:6	pay 44:10 45:2	133:13 135:8	89:10,11 114:14
111:11 193:9	69:13 121:2	166:13	125:18 139:16
	126:17 137:16	168:13,15 174:6	147:22 166:14
partnership 21:17	216:2	188:6 190:18	175:20 184:10
112:8 174:11,12	paying 43:18	195:15 198:14	1/3.20 184.10
184:2 185:22	68:14 70:2	199:17	perfect 127:21
186:8 187:18,19	121:4 126:6		perhaps 14:15
198:19 201:17		Pennsylvania's	43:14 94:22
partnerships 3:4	138:5 202:19	11:10 87:19	156:4 199:20
112:5 165:6	payoff 205:17	pension 125:2	
177:7 181:22	PAZ 186:10	•	period 32:21
186:19 193:8		people 16:18 28:3	173:17 220:3
201:15 203:8	peak 150:7	37:1 53:9 65:15	periods 69:19
	Peebles 3:7	70:7 82:1 95:22	-
party 160:17	165:8,20,21	107:11 134:15	permeating 34:17
161:15 222:5	178:18 194:4	141:4 143:19	Permian 112:18
pass 156:18	198:7 203:16	145:7 155:5,10	131:1
158:12 198:9	211:20	157:22 163:2,4	
		170:11 173:1	permissions
passed 15:18	PEGGY 222:2,10	179:3,7,9,11	162:11
104:9	penalties	190:2,19	permit
passionately	159:12,14,16	192:11,17 196:5	103:16,17,18,19
106:7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	198:2,8	,20,21 104:5
	penetrations	200:3,4,8	127:17 128:1
past 32:5 82:17	154:8	201:20 202:6	148:7
94:3 102:4	penicillin 154:21	207:7 209:15	
118:15 146:16	•	219:11	permits 79:5 89:6
197:19 209:17	Penn 2:3 59:22		133:7 148:9
214:14 219:21	208:10	people's 81:7	

	1 ag		
permitted 190:12	Philadelphia	174:1,5,7	127:14 128:17
	198:16	176:5,8 201:17	129:5,6,8,11
permitting		216:1	130:2 132:12
15:16,19	photocarbon 40:7		138:5 143:15
91:2,6,8 96:11	photovoltaic	pipeline	156:2,4,8
99:20,21,22	40:21	15:10,16,19	158:22 162:10
103:12,22	phrase 37:5	54:10 69:13	166:21
133:3,17 141:22	107:16	70:4 71:2,5 72:8	167:1,2,5,7
146:13		73:6,8,9,14	
147:11,15,19	physical 141:18	77:21 85:21	pipemaker 76:11
148:5 155:4	153:3	90:5 91:9 94:5	pipes 20:1 117:10
person 44:18 57:6	Physics 24:12	97:15 99:21	173:20,22
_	•	100:5 112:12,13	174:21
personal 6:14 215:16	pick 41:5	113:3,7,12,19,2	175:10,17
	Pickens 102:16	0,22	ŕ
personally 112:11	pickle 190:9,10	114:3,6,8,15,17	piping 19:8 174:2
169:2	- ′	115:16,20	Pirates 28:8
perspective 44:11	picks 72:13	116:1,6,15	Pitt 208:10
61:20 62:3	pictorially 67:13	117:4,14	
95:22 158:20	picture 217:18	118:5,10,17,22	Pittsburgh 1:10
189:20 206:21	-	120:10,21	5:6 13:11 16:12
	piece 62:5 64:7	124:19	23:3 25:21
perspectives	94:14 219:18	126:11,13	27:2,7,17 81:8
86:18	pieces 94:7 205:7	127:11 128:8	135:8 204:21
pertains 152:15	pillar 38:20	130:10,18	pivotal 8:21
Peter 2:5 60:1	•	131:18 132:2,9	placed 95:9
67:5 106:22	pin 34:9	133:1 139:17	98:17,18
107:18	pinging 154:9	143:12 153:6	•
	Pioneer 79:9	156:16 158:13	placement 104:16
petitions 174:18	201:17	159:3 162:8,12	places 83:4 94:19
petrochemical		167:21 172:8	99:1 202:2
185:8 187:7	Piotr 2:9 60:4	188:15 215:22	placing 125:9
petrochemicals	75:15 80:10	Pipeliners 112:7	
115:13	92:22 94:15	-	plan 29:2 30:17
	97:3 100:4	pipelines 2:17	41:11,13 44:22
ph 40:19 50:22	108:9	15:7,14 20:7	58:19 60:12
153:17 213:11	pipe 20:6 36:5	21:21 72:3,4	87:20 91:21
216:17	45:3 64:22	75:1,6 79:14	102:16 132:5
Ph.D 11:13,18	66:12	82:14 89:18,22	149:5 169:19
phenomena 115:9	76:1,8,19,22	90:8,10,19	192:12,21 199:1
•	77:3,11 78:1,7	96:4,5 98:17	218:3,8,9
phenomenal	93:15 94:9	102:3 103:14,22	planet 180:22
43:22	121:8 131:4,5	104:17 111:10	217:15
phenomenon	147:22 150:16	112:11,14,19	planning
115:9 167:6	172:11,20	113:12 124:16	85:8,11,20,21
		125:1 126:9	03.0,11,20,21

	1 ag		
98:22 109:4,8,11	pleased 7:21 8:1 19:19	38:12 43:4 45:1 49:10 60:7	positions 128:18 171:3
110:4 plans 125:2	pleasure 24:18 plentiful 180:14	84:11 86:11,12 109:18,22 110:1 111:16 136:9	positive 82:7 194:15
plant 19:15	plenty 109:18	146:20 168:6	possibility 23:3
68:20,21 69:1,4	· ·	169:4 170:8	possible 6:19 9:1
71:18 72:15,16	plugged 153:21	173:4,11 176:14	77:3 91:14 92:5
73:7,20 132:6	PNC 27:9 57:4	177:6 211:14	114:8 134:7
185:6	pocket 207:2	220:12	211:9
plants 15:3 40:21	point 30:7 31:22	policymakers	posted 67:18
42:21 73:15	34:19 46:20	99:3 220:9	posts 10:4
74:12 82:16 97:1 161:9	52:10 55:20	political 10:2	potential 2:15 9:8
187:2,10 215:21	61:7 65:1,18	polyethylene	62:22 75:9
, and the second	87:2 93:2 95:18	168:4 187:10	96:22 102:16
plastic 166:8,15,17	121:11 132:5	188:13,20	111:8 126:1,3
203:18	149:13 150:11	194:22	129:15 168:13
	158:4 168:6,20 171:4 178:10	polymer	177:17 178:1,11
plastics 180:3	194:15 200:6	186:10,16,17	potentially 123:15
Platinum 27:15	202:18 207:20	203:17 204:12	-
play 83:20 84:8	218:6	205:13	poverty 43:19 44:1 45:7
113:14 136:5	pointed 43:22	polymer-based	
173:16 195:7	63:15 101:8	186:11	power 9:2 26:15
199:5 208:13	166:5	polypropylene	29:19 37:12 42:21 71:18
played 8:21	pointing 179:1	195:1	72:15,16,18,22
players 79:21	•	poor 209:9	73:1,4,15,20,22
98:10	points 40:8 98:16 139:22 142:11	-	74:9,12 88:7
playing 53:9	159.22 142.11	pops 175:11	97:1 115:13
145:19 173:16		populace 211:3	123:18 135:22
plays 81:17,18	Poland 16:19,21,22	population 184:4	138:8,22 161:5
103:10 114:20	18:3,6	portfolio 87:22	powering 96:22
130:21 171:13	polar 14:10 30:22	portion 175:3	practical 8:11
175:7 185:3	31:4 94:3	212:7	124:3
191:18 193:3	119:21 149:17	portions 116:16	practice 157:17
Plaza 27:9	160:6	-	181:1 195:22
please 5:19,21	policies 38:16	Portland 42:12	practiced 180:22
10:9 58:9,20	86:14 173:5	position 6:17	practices 84:12
59:1,3	policy 2:12 3:2 7:7	136:8 180:6	85:18 168:21
110:8,13,19	8:10 9:15 10:21	182:12,14	169:17
163:9 164:4,12	12:6 23:21	positioned 92:8	pre 162:12
212:2,13	29:14 30:1,6,9	107:3	prc 102.12
	27.17 30.1,0,7		

		Ī	
predict 109:2	pressure 17:11	priority 189:5	118:2 119:8
predictability	pretending 53:6	private 41:3,5	121:15 122:3
114:11 134:6	pretty 11:14 17:9	168:8 169:16	123:16 124:3
158:4	34:11 104:22	170:21 187:18	127:6,18
predictableness	121:4 156:20	198:21 203:8	140:3,9 141:11
151:21		privileged 127:1	142:1
	previous 61:3	_	143:5,12,13,17,
predicted 83:10	152:8	Prize 21:8	22 144:6,8,22 146:11,13,21
predominantly	previously 63:1	pro 214:22	140.11,13,21
206:17	166:20	proactive 109:3	149:14 150:22
pre-filing 147:12	price 14:20 19:2	probably 21:7	157:1 158:12
prejudice 194:8	31:7 48:18,22	27:14 54:22	159:6
• •	67:18	56:19 57:7	160:2,15,18
prejudiced 196:19	120:13,16,17,18	97:13 121:18	161:14 162:7
premier 37:8	,20 121:1 171:8	157:9 179:22	163:1,7 176:1
premium 77:1	215:18	197:4 200:19	180:20 183:2
•	216:2,7,15	208:3	processed 197:9
prepare 175:6	prices 15:5 31:1	problem 15:13	·
prepared 176:15	49:3 50:19	19:5 31:5,6 45:9	processes 102:2
222:3	67:17	49:21 51:10	117:21 141:20
presence 188:11	68:2,5,12,14	97:16 123:7	144:6,13 182:22
present 82:14	69:18 70:2	181:19 198:14	183:9,11,13
192:7 219:21	115:3,11	199:22 206:21	processing
	150:1,19 160:22		131:10,13
presentations 6:2	177:19 215:5	problems 8:11	181:15 182:17
59:11 92:13,16	pricing 93:1 94:3	48:17 49:5,17 97:7 129:13	193:19
preserve 185:19	214:8,12	200:9	Proclamation
president	215:7,9		169:13
2:5,16,18 3:7,9	primarily 38:13	proceed 122:20	Procter 68:20
7:10 9:22 10:3	78:7,10 124:13	proceeding	
17:9 23:20	190:8	138:11,17	produce 3:5 73:16
25:9,10,17 29:1		proceedings	109:9 165:6 182:17 190:14
34:21 36:13	primary 89:4	139:11	
37:5 40:9 60:2	135:17 136:22		produced 35:7
111:10,11	prime 57:7	process 21:10	61:6 69:8 70:19
118:16 125:12	principal 185:15	29:14 30:11 33:12 47:1	94:20 200:5
165:9,11	principles 207:14	72:12 74:12	producer 18:18
Presidential	• •	84:18 93:17	69:19,21
219:15	prior 10:5 48:15	96:11 98:7	78:18,20 89:17
President's	126:14 147:10	99:18 103:22	producers 19:12
24:11,15 41:11	priorities 167:17	104:2,7 105:11	68:2 87:5
ŕ	prioritize 205:13	104:2,7 103:11	113:4,9
press 62:8	prioritize 200.10	100.7,20 107.20	114:5,18

	1 48		
117:2,6 120:18 159:1 215:13	26:18 40:18,19 56:9 60:6 105:9 169:22	promotes 130:12 promoting	provided 40:20 87:2 119:21 163:19
producing 89:10,12 97:8	Programmatic	156:6,7 promulgated	provider 37:8
product 132:3 167:2,3,4,7	103:17 programs 37:18	196:18	provides 88:18 96:20
174:13,14 194:21 195:19	56:15 105:16 208:4	propane 31:5 33:3,9 180:12,16 183:4	providing 5:11 9:1 30:2 58:19
production 15:7 16:3 18:20	progress 29:13 35:15,22 100:6 108:14 119:12	propane/butane 132:11	59:10 81:6,9 90:15 135:18 210:12
19:1,3,7,9,10 20:20 22:15 28:20 31:21	187:5	property 187:15	provisions 104:13
32:4,6,18 33:2 35:11 36:1,14	progressive 209:9 project 78:4 79:4	proposals 41:21 proposed 99:8	prudent 2:14 111:7 146:19,20
44:14 50:20 56:20 70:6 75:5	97:14 114:9,15 117:14,17,18	132:11 137:9 propylene 180:17	psychologist 11:16,17,19
76:13 86:21 88:15,17 91:16	121:7,14,22 123:6,8,10,14 132:4 133:6	pro-rationing 214:17	public 1:5 3:3 4:10 5:6,18 7:4
96:18 114:14 117:6 131:7 184:6,8 185:8	141:10 142:11 144:4 159:15	prospectively 69:3 138:14	8:10 66:18 92:16 96:11
186:17 188:14,15 189:7	160:4 187:12,15 188:5,6,7 189:8	139:7 protect 17:4 138:4	109:16 111:16 122:1 129:4,15 134:13
190:14 196:9 208:19	200:13 projections 84:8	protection 2:13 60:9 138:20	135:5,12,17 137:5,12 139:15
productive 141:8 143:9 144:12	projects 56:7 77:17 80:5 90:2	protectionist 174:22	147:7,8 156:6,15
products 19:17 112:10 166:16	91:9 92:21 96:9 113:8,12,20	protective 104:6 prototype 204:22	164:3,4 168:8 170:21 182:1
173:12 206:5 207:8,21 208:5	116:7 118:3,5,22 119:7 120:5	prove 174:20	187:17 191:19 203:7 211:7,10 212:5,7
profession 11:20 professional	132:2,19,20 140:13	proven 72:12 74:8 148:1	220:3,6,10
12:19	145:3,9,16,17 159:5 160:9,12	provide 6:11,13 55:11 57:21	publications 192:7
professor 3:11 24:13 165:12 217:10,15	162:8 168:11 177:10 188:2,9	59:1,3 81:22 84:19 105:21	publicly-owned 135:11,13
profile 196:8,9	promise 28:13	117:5 119:3 127:22 138:2,17	public-private 3:4 165:6 177:7
profitable 19:2 program 2:11	promote 162:16 192:18	139:3 212:16 218:22	published 87:19
18			

	1 ag		
pull 196:8 207:1	5:5 7:5,9 10:15	quiver 17:6	reach 113:6,8,9,21
pulls 173:9	28:17,22 29:11	quoted 51:15	reached 54:6
pump 209:19	54:18 55:8 219:14		150:3 174:10
purchase 73:5	quality 29:22	R	178:6
169:8 171:9	80:16 128:7	R&D 195:18 197:15 203:22	reactor 26:19
purchased 187:15	130:13 219:7	204:20 205:11	reading 52:7 54:2
purpose 6:5,7	quarter 16:8	206:11 208:3	62:7
Pursuant 6:6	117:19	211:20	ready 110:11 202:19
pursued 23:18	Queens 121:10	rail 31:10 131:18	
32:13	question 9:7	railroad 169:12	real 8:11 45:5,6 46:12 57:16
pursuing 26:21	33:14 38:6 40:4	170:11,12	58:3 93:9 97:16
41:13 145:18	47:22 48:15	214:15	105:14 120:14
push 14:13 34:20	51:12,13 53:21 92:17 93:4	railroads 45:5	175:21
44:21 46:12	100:12	raise 91:22 129:16	realities 211:10
pushback 66:16	105:18,19	137:1,13,14,15	realize 9:8
pushing 35:18	121:21 151:3	raising 33:21	realized 202:2
40:10	154:15,16 155:18 157:3	ramp 65:7	really 20:6 25:6
Putin 17:19	193:14 203:6	ramped 64:12	30:7 31:16
putting 11:4	210:7 214:5	ramps 167:12,15	32:1,11,22
39:11 192:20	questions 32:13	168:17	34:17 37:12
205:6	38:3,4 61:5	range 175:19	45:8 49:8
	75:13	rare 11:14 83:21	50:1,12 80:6 99:22 106:12
Q	quick 58:4 93:9		115:3 118:2
Q&A 4:6 38:1	118:6	RASHID 1:9	120:7
QER 5:12,17	quicker 98:9	rate 82:19,21	122:1,5,18
10:20 42:9 47:1	-	138:13,14	123:2,18
93:5 105:19	quickest 136:16	rates 120:22	142:9,16
106:1 119:10	quickly 19:3,4	125:17	143:4,7,14,16
127:6 128:22	64:3,11 65:12	137:14,20	144:1,14
129:17 130:9	90:21 120:14	138:5,7,10,16	145:4,11 146:5
152:8 157:5	122:5 141:12 163:2 186:20	139:6,10,13	147:18 148:13
162:9,17 173:1 177:3 210:8		159:4	151:20 154:1,4 155:2,12
213:5	quite 20:19 40:17	rather 6:18	158:11,22 159:6
	48:11 55:18	21:14,21	162:16 169:16
qercomments@h	78:6 115:10	30:8,10	171:10 172:1
q.doe.gov 5:22	122:3 140:2 174:22 180:14	rationality 107:4	173:22
59:4 110:22 164:14	181:11 182:5	rationing 215:1	176:17,22
	219:9,16	Ray 186:22	177:12 181:16
Quadrennial 1:4		, 100.22	190:13,21

	1 46		
191:7,11,13	recommendation	reductions 136:17	166:13 168:1,22
193:6 199:16	29:3 151:11	reference 63:7	181:21 198:2
200:11 203:11,21	153:10 210:11	referred 173:20	199:8 200:17 205:13 211:22
209:1,4,13,20	recommendations 6:13,19 148:20	refined 112:10	regional 7:4
210:3,19	149:3 151:7	refineries 97:17	167:10 168:18
215:9,11,13	recommended	172:7	171:4 188:11,17
reap 179:6,15	85:17	refinery 97:19	200:9,10 204:11
reason 37:15	record 14:21	198:15,21	regionally 14:7
179:1	158:11,19	199:2,6,15	regions 55:22
reasonable 137:20	212:22 220:6,10	reflect 171:9	113:17
138:1,7	221:8	reflecting 169:3	regulated 39:22
reasons 89:12	recorded 164:10	reflects 8:3 87:21	120:22 148:1
recall 28:6 203:10	221:6	Reform 15:20	159:4
receive 103:20	records 191:17	refund 138:18,21	regulation 88:20
132:5	recoverable 21:12	139:4,5,8,12	93:12 95:18 97:22 140:6
received 79:5	Recovered 71:16	refunds 138:17	141:17 149:15
187:3	recovery 71:4,11	refurbishment	152:5
receives 73:9	75:4 96:6,10,16	74:16	regulations 86:13
receiving 120:18	100:3	reg 71:17,18	89:3 90:19
187:16	recreation 81:9	72:11,19,21	97:11 99:8
recent 17:6 32:5	121:13	73:6,7,13,16	103:5,9 114:11 133:4,16 134:1
64:21 75:5 90:9	recruited 185:20	74:2,4,17 75:4	141:19 151:6
91:5 127:16 189:2 192:9	recruitment 187:4	regard 23:14	214:19
	197:6	149:14 156:21	regulators 103:2
recently 54:8 104:8	red 28:7,14	197:10	regulatory 86:12
recession 125:16	120:17 213:3	regarded 185:7	99:11 104:21
173:18	reduce 14:14 21:6	regarding 6:9,16	119:7 120:7
recognize 18:8	36:17 84:5,8,21 85:19 86:5	99:8	138:3 140:3,9
43:10 182:8,14	98:22 102:17	regardless 121:1	160:15 168:20
186:11	reduced 20:21	regards 97:11	rehash 114:22
recognized	192:2 221:7	104:13 148:5	reinforce 31:15
186:15,20	reduces 136:13	region 7:18	reinforces 55:20
recognizing 21:20	reducing 52:8	15:2,8,9 16:13 21:19 55:18	reinvesting
22:5	71:8 136:6	86:3 114:14	200:16
recommend 50:12	reduction 34:22	117:3 125:21	reiterate 75:21
55:7 103:6	56:14,21 85:22	126:3,9 131:11	98:16 214:6
140:9		133:14 157:14	related 125:20

	1 ag		
133:18 137:20 148:8,9 154:14	removes 139:8	200:16	researchers 12:22 185:16
184:2 186:9 221:10	renaissance 34:8 80:7 87:17 166:10 167:10	reputable 128:15 request 109:14	reserve 195:10 196:16 204:5
relates 100:10 103:4	183:16 renewable 38:22	191:2 210:15 requested 15:10	reserves 196:6 217:12
relationships 122:15	39:5,11 40:17 44:15	requesting 137:13,15	residue 132:18
relative 60:14	47:3,15,19	require 73:17	resilience 74:8
93:20 151:8	108:1	74:14,15 114:20	resiliency 81:7
152:5,9 221:13 release 85:18	renewables 40:15 42:1 43:6 44:7	133:21 134:2 139:2 151:15	resilient 81:22 188:22
	53:12 57:18	200:11	resist 11:16
relevance 201:5 relevant 116:21	58:6 88:3	required 84:20 90:11 96:12	resistance 136:12
117:21 205:15	renewing 36:6	103:19 121:22	resolve 63:15
reliability 57:14	Reno 71:3 repeat 166:1	137:22	resolved 188:4
71:10 157:16 reliable 88:10	repermitting 96:4	requirement 201:2	resource 2:15 8:12 18:13
92:6 135:18	repetitive 119:16	requirements	70:19 111:8
reliably 112:20	rephrase 199:20	98:3 148:16 187:22 214:16	116:22 126:1,3 155:1 157:22
rely 135:20	replace 20:13	requires 41:10	171:14 178:4,12
remain 81:21 104:17 171:2	replaced 70:16 replicable 189:11	96:5 144:6 182:21 200:1,10	179:16 183:15 199:12
remainder 99:21	reporter 164:6	requiring 77:22	resources 9:9 41:3
remaining 81:5	220:5 221:1,2	reroute 144:4	88:1,5,11 91:21 93:2 107:21,22
89:11,13	represent 42:17	research 2:4,20	108:1,7 110:3
remarks 115:19	111:4 124:12	8:9 9:3 12:14	189:11,14
remember 14:10	172:6,9 188:7	20:15 38:8	197:13
170:4 175:1	representative	44:13 60:1	210:20,22 211:2
remind 92:12	112:3 135:4 204:9	62:19 63:3 101:10 111:12	respond 90:21
reminder 95:5	representatives	182:22 183:8	response 91:2
111:1 165:1	11:12 213:5	185:17 195:13	113:13 152:6
reminders 58:18	represented	196:18 197:15	213:12,15,18,22 216:18,21 219:2
remote 94:20	129:22	204:11,17 205:8,15 206:17	responses 187:4
remotely 74:18 153:3	represents 81:5 83:4 135:19	207:17,20 208:9,13,19	responsibilities
remove 22:12	reproducing	209:11	91:3 responsible 12:18
L		<u> </u>	1

	1 ag	2 10	
184:19	215:6 219:14	Rockies 171:10	running 69:2 74:7
responsibly 35:7	revisit 108:16	Rocky 48:10	117:16 129:20 163:16 199:2
90:20	revolution 14:3	role 8:21 55:9	
rest 103:3 161:16	26:12 32:3	86:11 88:19	rural 90:14,17
182:3	33:16 34:12 36:21 87:13	93:5 100:13 103:1,11 136:5	Russia 16:14 17:3,4,14 18:8
restaurants 135:22	171:21 194:16	152:4,14 154:12	76:15 77:13
restrictions 52:1	reward 144:1	169:3 194:1	Russian
215:1	179:6 180:1	203:6	17:1,8,10,11
result 76:6 97:13	rewards 92:2	roll 163:3	Russian-made
160:7 170:8	Rhinestreet 91:12	roof 161:1	17:10
178:2 207:4	rich 210:21	room 5:5 108:8	
resulted 70:9,11	Richards 1:15	218:13,20	S sacrifice 149:9
resulting 139:13	213:8	Roosevelt 169:15	safe 39:8 135:18
results 36:11	Richardson 10:8	roots 185:5	safely 9:7 112:19
37:20 120:9	12:8 23:11	Rory 2:18 111:11	158:6
resurgence	Ridge 50:14 52:8	118:13,15 124:5 140:9 153:11	safest 129:6
115:12	right-of-way	158:17	safety 73:12
retail 135:14 197:6	94:11	rough 119:8	130:10 140:5
retained 73:14	right-of-ways 93:14	roughly 32:20	141:16,21 142:8
retired 39:21	rights 169:7,18	34:21 64:21	147:5,19,20 149:9 156:15
retirement 126:18	170:1	round 110:9	157:16
retiring 11:15	rigid 171:2	roundtable 26:2	sales 184:20
return 44:5 159:4	rise 113:15	route 170:15	Sam 213:17
	risen 15:17	routes 144:7	218:20
returning 185:4	rises 19:4	rover 117:4 132:4	Samaras 216:20
revamp 104:9	risk 64:2 83:15	Roy 162:4	San 100:18
reveal 98:3	129:9 141:18	royalty 73:9	112:17
revenge 28:12	risks 84:6 132:18	rubbers 180:3	sands 53:4
revenues 74:21	179:12,15	rule 95:18 145:20	satisfactory 76:5
reversal 19:20	road 85:21 133:22	rules 114:11	Saudis 52:15
reversing 116:15	roads 82:13	145:1,2,6,22	save 73:20
review 1:4 5:6	ROB 1:18	178:4	savings 70:10,11
7:5,9 10:15 28:17,22 29:11	Rockaway 120:4	ruling 200:22	saw 30:22
54:19 55:9	121:6 122:8	run 10:21 97:18	176:14,20
127:22 129:17	146:14	216:5	196:14 200:22

	1 46		
scale 40:21 82:3	137:19 195:2	seek 135:16	separatists 17:8
108:12 114:8	Secondly 147:3	seeking 6:18	sequestration
210:2	secretariat 30:2	seem 25:22 49:22	56:6
scare 107:11	Secretary 4:5 7:8	seems 49:4 97:6	series 28:8 59:14
schedule 120:12	9:11,17 10:9,19	147:12	140:17 172:4
159:20	12:20 13:13	154:13,18	serious 45:9
scheduled 10:16	22:21	177:12	198:12 210:19
163:14	23:10,13,15,21 24:10,12,20,22	208:11,21	seriously 163:6
school 25:5 163:19 202:11	25:1 26:10	seen 30:20 31:10 49:2 54:14 87:6	164:11
217:5	28:11 39:14,17	92:13 95:4,5	serve 114:4 133:9
schools 8:6	40:3 45:19	133:7 193:7	134:20 135:16
	47:6,17 53:15 55:14 57:10	seize 182:6	served 9:22 10:2
science 9:3 22:12 24:16 29:4,22	63:17 67:15	selects 187:20	69:3,8
84:7,9 106:18	79:2 86:19	sell 113:9 180:8	serves 119:4 121:9
109:1,7,10	126:19 177:22	192:18	service 25:15
185:20 217:6	219:12,15	selling 205:21,22	113:13 114:16 116:20 117:18
sciences 8:10 38:9	Secretary's 9:18	g ,	120:10 134:16
scientific 22:16	Section 138:22	seminars 191:11	135:18 136:1
scope 82:3	sector 41:5 131:16	semi-retired 39:19	services 2:6 57:21
scores 85:13	147:21 169:17		60:2,3 83:6
Scott 3:12	182:1 184:17,22	Senate 15:21	137:16 156:10
8:2,8,12 165:13	189:3 206:19	Senator 23:10	serving 9:19
Scranton-Wilkes	sectors 33:17	send 17:22 97:15	session 6:2,16
69:6	186:9	110:21 164:13	58:20 110:19
se 147:19	secure 189:9	207:13	sessions 191:18
sea 17:14 122:11	securing 153:1	sends 158:14	sets 151:17
	security 9:9 50:16	Senior 2:18 3:7	setting 30:8
seaboard 161:8	61:22 96:21	111:11 118:16 165:9	settle 216:15
seamless 77:14	130:13 140:5 152:10 156:1,15		
seas 17:22	sediment 148:8	sense 98:4 106:19 146:19,20	settled 110:17
season 117:16		159:17	seven 14:19 32:21 40:2 79:5
141:13	sedimentation 83:18 103:13	sensitive 140:22	40.2 79.3 121:16,21
seasons 145:13		162:14	122:9,11 126:13
second 18:18 22:7	seeing 32:3 33:1,20 34:7,16	sent 193:18	seven-eight
25:5 87:13	36:11 46:9	sentiments 111:4	121:20
110:12 111:2,6 113:15 128:6	60:19 61:6	separate 164:22	seventh 10:14
113.13 120.0	103:4 119:18	separate 104.22	several 10:4 11:12

	1 ag		
12:21 14:6	shales 66:1 80:8	showed 94:4	sir 51:11 53:21
18:12 61:22 62:3 82:17	shame 97:16	145:16	98:14
92:19 99:8	shape 190:9	shown 112:13	sister 11:18
159:13 185:9	share 153:22	120:2 166:20 204:19	sit 67:7 143:21
sewer 134:17	174:16	shows 120:13	157:15
Sexton 3:16	shared 188:17	122:8	site 7:21 90:12 116:10 187:16
165:16 189:18 201:12 209:1	sharply 30:19	shut 15:5 49:16	sites 90:7
210:12	sheet 58:21	shutdown 174:5	siting 121:11
shackles 22:12	110:20 shell 113:2 199:7	shutting 42:21,22	147:15 155:4
shale 7:20 8:22		sight 219:8	sits 68:21 173:9
9:8 12:18 14:3	Shelley 2:16 111:9,19 118:12	sign 122:3 164:4	sitting 199:5
15:2 18:19 26:12,13 28:20	119:14 142:22	signals 38:14	situation 119:17
31:11,20 32:2	152:16 153:14,16 162:4	signed 5:19 77:19	151:21 159:18 161:7 167:21
33:16 34:11	Shelley's 144:20	212:12	194:10 197:2
35:10 38:18 39:7 42:9 49:14	Shell's 188:5	significant 35:15	six 16:20 52:14
60:16		54:11 64:20 68:22 70:10,11	55:18 73:19
61:8,15,16	shields 154:4 213:20 218:21	89:17 95:5	74:20 88:17
65:5,21 70:10 80:20 82:16,20	shifted 87:9 115:4	130:20 131:3,10	134:22 191:4
83:6,22	ship 79:10	133:9,21 136:17 170:6	Sixteen 175:20
85:10,16 87:12	178:11,14	significantly	size 69:3 91:4
88:13 91:10	207:12	68:14 184:5	sized 117:15
95:6 113:5,13,15,16,	shipping 206:1	189:3	sizing 117:17
17,21	ships 17:13 18:2	sign-in 58:21	skilled 128:9,10,19
114:2,13,19	shockwave 18:1	110:20	194:10 197:4
116:5 119:17 125:20 126:2	shoes 187:21	signing 159:1,2	199:8
130:21 166:4	shoot 44:18	similar 16:19 103:20 120:2	skip 67:9
171:13,20	shop 76:20	131:9 151:3	skipped 142:22
173:16 175:7 179:6,9 180:14	short 6:5 210:22	209:11	slated 69:2
182:9 185:2,3	shortages 161:2	simple 72:12	Slater 217:3,4
186:19 187:13	shortcuts 128:12	146:6	sleeves 163:3
193:2,3,18 194:16 199:5	shortly 76:10 97:5	simply 43:1	slide 67:12 113:14
214:21 216:14	213:7	105:20 136:14 139:12 171:2	120:1 149:20
shale-producing	shot 119:22	single 74:19 156:3	slides 67:8 112:6
91:11	shots 145:4	. g	small 23:12 77:9

	1 ag		
79:8 135:20 136:1 174:1 207:5	solvents 180:4 somebody 142:20 205:5	sources 44:16 48:13 49:4 71:13 100:16	87:3 88:21 91:8 103:11 146:12 152:10
smaller 90:16 smart 173:15	somebody's 142:17	188:17 south 132:13 185:10,13	spectrum 46:6 66:21 172:13 speculation 15:6
smoothly 211:9 snap 119:22 SO2 73:21 so-called 32:19 102:15 social 66:15 144:10 society 33:17 34:17 37:13	somehow 53:5 195:17 208:4 216:13 someone 144:2 149:13 somewhere 61:10 149:21 198:2 207:12 sons 8:6	southeast 42:3 southeastern 69:17,22 95:11 190:9 201:16 209:6 southern 188:14 215:17 Soviet 17:15 Sov 28:7 14	sped 149:14 speed 150:22 176:22 spelled 32:14 spend 127:4 133:5 134:7 172:14 spending 21:21 155:8
81:16 180:1 soft 106:17 softer 106:17 solar 24:4 43:8 44:9,14 52:21	Sooner 208:1 sophisticated 85:5,7 sorely 107:7 sorry 34:18 50:1,5 127:13 155:17	Sox 28:7,14 space 53:10 spacing 214:16 sparks 130:9 speak 151:20 184:8	spends 219:16spent 64:13 116:5 191:1,11spiked 14:20spikes 120:15
54:5 55:16 108:2 124:21 176:20 sold 69:21 171:7 solely 175:15 solid 197:14 211:10 solidify 39:3	sort 18:10 86:17 105:11 129:3 132:16 147:15 149:2 159:12 172:13,20 173:9 176:2,8,21 177:3,5 178:21 198:22 219:8	speaker 59:9 speakers 5:15 6:1 38:3 58:10 59:6 61:3 191:6 213:1 speaking 86:17 110:12 112:3	spins 67:19 spirit 8:3 9:5 spoken 132:19 spot 8:18 14:21 19:2 121:3,4 125:19 spots 113:9
solution 70:3 109:7 200:10 solutions 8:11 45:22 55:21 56:12 84:5,22 86:4 141:7 163:4 200:9 solve 101:11 155:14 solved 123:22	sorties 17:15 sorts 113:1 203:20 sound 22:11,16 83:2 84:7 85:15 158:10 sounding 158:18 sounds 100:5 174:22 208:17 source 32:10	212:11 spear 30:7 special 11:2 13:12 99:18 species 83:21,22 99:17 148:15 specific 114:18 151:7 153:10 203:9 specifically 25:16	spread 154:2 sprinkle 205:15 squad 44:17 square 13:18 27:6,10 squeeze 48:3 52:22 stable 137:4 stack 72:14
501VCu 123.22	44:19 182:7	28:19 42:13	staff 1:12,16 10:6

		r r	
11:3 12:7 91:7	48:16 51:15	83:3,5 98:2	steps 38:21 84:4
220:15,16	60:10 79:10	105:7,13 108:16	stick 163:15
stage 119:7 121:7	106:5 111:2	110:2 112:6,15	sticking 120:11
stages 90:3	140:10 163:20 164:22 165:19	113:17 115:4,21 119:5 123:19	stimulate 211:2
stakeholder 10:14	starting 112:22	124:14 129:12	-
109:19 117:20	126:11	133:13 135:13	stimulated 35:4
143:6 144:9,13	state 2:3 29:17	159:9 162:10,11	stone 208:17,18
219:12,18	36:17 38:6	166:22 168:10	stop 142:20 218:3
stakeholders	59:22 84:15	183:17 189:12,13	stopped 94:10
49:12 118:2	87:14,19 89:3	200:11 214:20	stops 96:7
140:15 143:14 168:12 170:21	90:18,21 94:22	station 71:18 72:5	storage 6:10 12:15
	97:22 98:8	75:9	30:15 47:7
Stamps 45:12	99:22 103:1,2,5,9,16,1	stations 71:5	131:18
stand 30:10	8,19 104:21	72:20 73:13	stories 31:14
107:17 111:20 176:16	106:9 109:22	75:1,3,7	story 26:14,20,21
	123:2,12 133:19	statistics 154:5	30:8 69:10 85:1
standard 73:4	134:1,18 137:22	status 2:2 54:4	172:22 173:2
standards 92:1	143:11 148:7 151:5	59:9 137:3,10	straightforward
127:16 129:16 130:10 142:8	184:3,9,20	statutes 89:1	87:21
148:4	185:16 186:13		strategic 194:5
standing 138:19	187:19 192:10	statutory 41:10,16 162:18	strategy 23:16
	204:5 208:10	stay 46:18 59:16	71:1 194:20
standpoint 94:22 95:15,16 145:12	209:4	107:20 182:20	straw 52:5
,	stated 217:10,15	210:7	stream 85:21
stands 138:19 163:13	statement 6:5	stead 107:17	streaming 5:9,21
	26:5 41:12	steel 8:6	59:1 110:21
Starbucks 205:3,5	123:22	19:8,10,14	164:12
start 12:6 13:22 30:12 39:14,15	statements 107:9	45:3,4 76:1,19	streamline 103:22
49:9 80:21	state-of 183:1	115:13 172:3	104:6
92:18 96:3	state-of-the-art	steelworkers 3:10	streamlined 104:2
100:12 106:2	183:10	165:11 171:22	161:15
111:19	states 16:6,22	step 38:5 173:19	street 78:17 194:7
140:11,13 152:16 154:6	17:21 18:7,14	199:1,4,13,14	strengthen 186:2
152:16 154:6	19:11 22:6	212:16	strengthening
178:21 185:7	34:21 36:21 54:3,7,21 55:1	stepped 160:13	167:11
202:10 205:15	60:17 76:4,8,16	stepping 159:3	stress 108:6
started 5:15 6:4	77:14 79:13	208:17,18	
13:21 41:4	80:6 82:17		strong 11:19
		L	

	1 46		
12:13 23:17 70:15 92:6 104:22 119:18	199:14 successful 143:13 191:21	162:1 175:22 176:18 177:6 187:16 195:9	surface 35:18 80:16,17,20 83:18 85:8
177:1	successfully 72:19	supplying 218:15	99:16
stronger 122:15 168:11	succinct 212:1	support 5:11	surpassed 88:16
strongly 92:7 96:9	sucking 154:22	12:14 20:17 27:19 96:8	surplus 215:3 surprised 219:7
137:2	sues 205:5	101:1 127:5 185:15	surrounding
struck 11:12	suffer 113:5	supported 9:3	17:22
structure 113:3 176:22	suffered 69:18	41:2 114:7	survey 162:10
students 21:2	sufficient 196:6,16	127:19	sustainability 9:10
studies 24:7	suggestion 105:22	supporter 12:13	sustainable 3:5
170:15,16 194:7	157:6 210:10	supporting 126:5 128:4 130:4	38:17,22 165:7
stuff 27:15 161:21 218:9	suggestions 156:22	supportive 76:1	192:15 203:11
stunning 55:19	Sullivan 3:2	supports 126:17	sweep 66:17 swings 49:3,5
Subcommittee	111:15 134:11	130:6 137:3	215:5,9
7:15	149:8 156:19 157:9	supposed 103:21 132:12	216:8,11,15
subject 153:15,21 165:5	summary 115:3	Supreme 200:22	sworn 221:5
submarines 17:18	118:6	sure 11:22 12:10	symbiotic 73:6 96:12
submit 212:19	summer 16:11 30:16	17:6 20:9,18 22:14 37:10	sympathetic
Subra 25:17	summers 74:6	44:18 45:9,14	159:8,10
subsidies 38:16	sun 44:9	53:9 55:10 58:21 63:10,14	synched 142:2
40:11,13 43:9 51:16	sunshine 44:9	80:12 88:10	system 63:13 70:5 94:5 113:20
substantial 16:18	superhighway 167:1	99:5 100:14 102:20 103:8	116:16,18 117:4 120:14 121:9
substitute 51:1	167:1 supplied 73:4	106:18 109:14,16	137:6 150:8
95:13 substitution 49:6	supplies 81:13	110:19 132:20	153:1 154:9 161:10
51:3	91:20	140:12 153:11 164:13 167:17	166:21,22
subtle 194:13	113:5,8,16	169:4 178:10	169:21 213:3
succeed 72:1	supply 18:22 19:1 33:20 47:13	192:14 208:8 211:9 213:20	systems 9:16 10:22 30:6
success 118:3 130:5	52:1 61:11 71:9 73:10 113:1	Suresh 25:18	39:11 47:10
successes 92:8	115:10 119:17	surest 136:16	69:13 104:12 112:13 114:6
	124:1 161:2		

	1 ag		
116:15,16	talking 46:15	technical 8:5	temporary 130:3
118:18	60:13 62:6 64:8	technological	temptation 11:17
135:11,13,14,17	67:9 77:15 82:3	102:12	ten 15:12 16:6
137:13 139:16	112:16 116:22	technologies 2:8	19:10 41:2
153:1	121:6 123:6	8:22 27:13	77:10 184:7
	126:19	40:18 47:20	198:8
T	146:11,12 166:4	54:12,15 55:4	
tags 58:14	194:9 204:17,18	60:4 71:3 82:5	tend 107:1
Tahoe 135:7	218:2 219:17	100:3,5,7	Tennessee 123:10
tail 196:10	talks 27:3 209:10	101:19 179:5	tens 64:12
	tap 132:9	182:16 196:12	tentative 187:6
Tailoring 201:1	tape 100:15	203:9,14 204:18	tenth 77:11
tails 196:10	target 59:16	technology	
takeaway	S	8:17,20 10:1	term 55:10 142:13
132:18,22	targeted 142:16	20:15,18 23:4,7	179:14 180:9
TAKER 1:18	targeting 91:12	24:16 29:4 30:1	182:19 187:12
taking 30:13	targets 65:21	43:5 46:5,19	terminals 18:4
47:18 119:19	tariff 39:9	56:9 65:16	22:1
133:7 167:6		71:4,7,12,16	terms 32:18 36:19
181:5 219:8	tariffs 20:4	87:7 91:14,15	41:15 43:7,8
220:5	174:21 175:9,19	93:13 96:20	46:19 48:19
	task 5:17 7:10	100:2,13	55:17 56:2 77:9
talent 185:20	30:10 93:5	102:13,19	78:5,21 80:3
195:14,18	105:19 106:1	180:21 181:18	93:21 95:7
Taliban 52:16	157:5 210:9	182:12,21	102:1 103:12
	213:6	185:12,14,17	130:7 136:19
talk 13:21 14:5		193:15 201:18	150:18 156:5,6
16:4 53:13,16	taught 14:1	203:5 207:2	167:16 172:16
60:20 64:12	tax 43:1 136:21	208:3 209:7,10	
67:12 79:19 80:6,16,17 82:2	137:2,3	tedious 207:5	Terranova 2:5
115:19 140:4	taxes 137:16	telecommunicatio	60:1 67:6 94:16 101:15 107:1
157:15 170:11	tax-exempt	n 207:4	
171:22 172:19	137:10,12	television 191:18	terrific 29:12 31:17
193:20 201:13	taxpayer 177:9	tell-tale 122:2	territory 171:11
218:6,11	Taylor 213:17	·	·
talked 18:6 61:3	218:21	temperature 14:18	test 198:9
79:11 100:4			testimony
102:22 105:5	teach 217:4	temper-connected	221:4,6,9
115:8 124:16	Teaching 26:17	81:6	Texas 13:22 31:8
125:22 161:3	team 9:18	template 192:17	174:5 214:15
178:18 181:12		193:2	215:22
217:7	teams 153:21		

	1 ag		
textiles 180:3	219:5,6,9	218:12,16	89:13 94:19
thank 9:12	220:14,15,19	the-art 183:2	107:10,11 108:4
10:12,13	thankful 110:1		109:18 122:20
13:9,13		theirs 94:14	141:2,6 148:16
22:17,19	thanking 58:9	theme 184:2	153:8 172:15
25:1,14,20	163:10 212:2	theming 39:9	175:1 181:11,19
37:18,21 42:15	thanks 11:2 25:2		197:8
47:21 51:19	70:21 75:20	themselves 48:16	202:8,15,19
55:12 58:8	97:3 107:18	60:16 129:8	209:20 210:9
67:4,6	108:9 130:17	thereafter 221:7	213:8 218:7
70:19,20,21	149:7 162:4	4h arrahar 00.14	they've 101:11
75:12,14,16	178:16 189:19	thereby 90:14	109:18 122:18
80:9,10,13	that's 14:22 22:22	Therefore 129:16	174:13 197:8
86:1,6,7,9	26:10 30:5	there's 14:13 16:9	209:16
92:9,10 94:15	31:20 33:10	20:9 26:7 36:10	
96:1,2 97:4	37:14 39:12	37:2 41:10	third 20:11 64:21
98:11,12 99:4	42:2 44:8 45:9	46:17 48:17	78:18 97:20
100:1 102:21	46:4,8,11 53:19	50:4,21 51:16	156:3 163:17
106:22	56:15 61:5,15	52:1 62:21	165:5 186:8
108:10,19	65:7,17 67:18	70:17 74:22	Thomas 2:3,10
108.10,19	·	79:12 94:7 98:9	59:21 60:5 67:4
112:2 118:12	68:6 69:8,9,10	100:20 101:17	80:11,13 86:7
124:4,5 125:12	75:12,20 77:10 78:22 79:20	102:5 104:19	92:19 93:7
130:14,15	80:15 81:7	122:22 123:1	98:12 106:3
130.14,13	82:7,17,20	141:17 142:12	108:19 141:1
134.8,9	96:7,11 101:8	143:4,5,19	thoughtful 178:15
144:18 146:8	107:16 117:21	145:13,21,22	Ü
147:17 151:2	123:1 141:8,16	148:16 149:11	thoughts 97:5
155:16 156:17	142:2,7,16	154:17 155:12	103:7 125:14
157:2	142.2,7,10	159:18,19	153:12
158:2,9,17	147:1 149:15	160:10 161:1,20	thousand 77:21
163:8,20	152:12,20	172:21 178:1,8	thousands 125:5
171:17,18	154:22 155:1,11	193:16	174:4
183:18	160:18,20 161:8	194:7,10,11	
189:16,17	162:13,20 164:7	197:2 203:20	thread 76:20
193:12 198:3	171:12 172:20	205:11 207:3	threads 29:15
199:18 200:18	173:22 174:8,15	209:22	threat 22:3
201:11 202:21	175:1 178:2,8	thermal 16:3	
206:14 207:15	180:13 182:3	20:11 205:8	threaten 16:15
208:7,22	195:11 196:16	they'll 59:11	threatened 99:17
210:6,17	197:21 201:15	199:17	threw 216:5
211:3,12,18	202:2 203:6,17		throughout 16:21
212:1,3 216:16	205:10 207:6	they're 27:13 41:1	18:1 34:17
217:2 218:17	210:22 216:15	45:5 50:11 72:7	10.1 34.1/

	1 ag		
124:14 157:14	92:15	towards 34:20	131:20 168:3
throw 143:21	toehold 174:16	43:15 46:10	Transfer's 132:4
thumb 145:2,7,22	toll 43:11 121:5	115:4 149:4	transition 38:19
Tiger 113:20	Tom 3:9 94:17	Tower 57:4	39:5 54:17
114:15	165:10 171:18	town 36:4 134:14	transitions 50:4
tightening 128:10	178:16 198:4	190:2	translate 208:5
Tim 4:4 7:13	199:18 206:15	townships 133:20	transmission 6:10
11:10 13:8	211:12	151:14	30:15 41:22
timeline 122:4,8	Tomblin 186:22	track 129:13	47:7 64:15
timely 127:22	Tom's 207:19	trade 8:6 20:9	71:20 96:13
•	ton 73:19	52:11 63:19	98:18 124:22
titles 62:18	tons 73:20,21	152:19 172:14,17	126:9 132:1 139:3,9 174:1,2
TMK 2:9 60:5	77:22 78:2	172:14,17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
76:10 172:10,19	tool 71:7 85:11	174:12,19	transparency 129:14 147:15
TNT 81:18	tools 84:9 85:2,5,7	177:11 178:6	
today 5:15 6:1	109:2,4,8 141:2	tradesmen 127:3	transparent 127:16 146:21
7:17 8:14 10:13	top 48:4 68:7,21	tradeswomen	147:4,5
23:21 26:21 27:8 28:1,20	169:5,6 199:5	127:4	transport 76:13
33:14 58:10,20	topic 6:16 13:5,10	trading 177:20	129:7
59:6 60:12	28:20 80:15	traditional 112:15	transportation
61:18 69:7	86:2 125:15	188:8 214:20	16:4 79:20,22
72:4,19	153:19 155:12	trained 37:1,11	114:7 173:8
74:12,17 75:2	177:14 214:6	125:6 128:14,18	transporting
78:9,18 80:14 86:2,10 91:5	topically 10:18	, i	117:7 137:21
92:13 96:3	topics 42:11 152:9	training 17:10 37:17 125:5	trapped 68:11,15
101:7 102:3	topographical	128:12 130:12	treasure 53:5
112:3 116:11,22	170:15	Transco 161:10	
119:8 135:4,9	total 10:16 54:7	transcribed 217:1	treated 189:4
137:7 156:4	121:19		treatment 187:11
161:4 164:6 169:3 177:16	totaling 79:6	TRANSCRIBER 222:1	tremendous 31:1
179:2 180:19	totally 159:7	•	46:10,17 59:5
187:7 188:3	touch 120:3	transcribing 164:6	71:22 186:21
189:14 196:14	139:22		tremendously
213:1 219:1		transcript 222:3	32:11 33:4,6,7 211:17
220:7	touched 92:22 151:4 161:6	transfer 2:17	
today's 5:14	203:8	111:10 112:4,13	Triangle 209:11
6:2,5,7 9:6	tougher 183:6	113:7,14 114:1 116:2 117:3	tribe 135:1
37:15,20 42:8	tougher 103.0	110.2 11/.3	tricks 176:3
		ļ.	

	1 ag		
tries 52:22	219:4	62:10	uneven 127:17
trillion 18:15	turned 203:3	Ukrainian 62:6	unfamiliar 214:13
46:16 52:10,14	216:4	ultimately 104:14	unfortunately
trillionaire 21:9	turning 23:3	136:13 179:15	28:12 214:11
trillions 65:10	turnover 37:3	183:15	unimpacted 73:13
troubleshoot	twofold 86:12	unable 201:1	union 2:21 76:3
147:9	two-tenths 54:6	uncertainty 98:10	111:13 124:9,17
trout 84:1	two-thirds 88:13	149:5	125:19 126:17
trucks 80:1	136:14	unconventional	172:2 178:9 185:10,11,13
true 57:13 129:6	type 96:19 97:19	13:2 87:15	188:10
221:8	124:20 158:16	89:6,8	unions 158:14
truly 141:6	210:13 214:12	underestimate 209:2	169:16 197:7
trunk 116:9,18	types 115:17		unique 71:4
truth 107:15	typewriting 221:7	underground 77:2 85:6	131:14
	typical 73:7 122:4	underlies 88:13	uniquely 107:2
try 40:5 42:16 119:2,15 180:10	Typically 140:17		unit 16:5 72:21
197:16 202:16	Typicany 110.17	underpin 183:16	United 3:10 16:6
trying 31:10 52:4	U	underscore 23:14	17:21 18:14
56:4 99:10	U.S 6:18 10:9	undersecretary	22:6 34:21
107:20 119:20	11:11 13:2	23:1 24:17	36:21 54:3,7,20
122:20 140:18	18:15	understand 18:10	55:1 60:16
142:18 150:21	19:9,12,14	20:12 49:18	76:4,8,15 77:14
153:22 155:14	21:11 24:19	95:2 142:14	79:13 80:5
159:1 175:21	50:17 61:11	173:1 177:17,18	82:17 83:3,5
202:4,7,10	68:20 71:20	187:21 191:22	108:16 112:6,15
205:7	72:3 74:3 75:2	192:4 218:11	113:17 115:4,21
tube 19:8	78:17,18 81:18	understanding	124:14 165:11
	89:19 97:8	20:19 94:12	166:22 183:17
tubular 19:16	106:10 129:22	156:19 164:11	units 65:9,10
77:11 78:3 173:21 175:13	148:1 173:3,14	168:12,16	72:11 73:16
	174:10	202:4,8 211:10	74:2,7
turbine 72:17 74:15	176:11,15,21 177:9 180:1	understands	universities
	181:2,7,20	17:14 66:18	193:10 195:16
turbines 72:6	182:13 188:21	undertaken 116:3	University 1:9
Turkey 19:17	203:7 206:18	underwrite	3:13 5:7 7:1
turn 92:11 100:2	207:3	160:13	37:16 38:10
103:20 139:21	UGI 2:6 60:2		54:1 165:14
164:2 193:13		unemployment	192:10 204:5
212:7 213:3	Ukraine 16:12,18	45:11 125:17	unjust 138:5,13
			•

	1 46	<u> </u>	
139:10,14	user 63:12	variety 62:9 66:11	Virginia's 184:22
unleash 39:9	USTR 177:5	79:18 89:12	185:3 186:3
unleashed 126:1,2	211:16	105:7	188:7 189:4,7,22
unload 176:8	Utica 91:13 115:7	various 177:4	visible 95:20
unprecedented	117:1,5 131:2	varying 90:3	
32:22 188:15	185:3 190:7,8,9,12	vehicle 51:3	vision 209:5,13
unpredictablenes	208:15	vehicles 51:1,2	visionaries 179:11 209:2 210:3,14
s 148:11	utilities 15:3	80:1	
unreasonable	39:22 134:13	venture 113:22	visionary 179:3,13 203:4
138:5,13	utility 40:1,21	venues 219:7	209:3
139:10,14	57:21 69:4,7	versus 73:21,22	visited 16:20
unregulated	70:13 101:17	vertical 77:7	visiting 38:8
129:11 147:21 148:6 156:9	134:16	196:13	39:18
unseen 219:8	utilization 56:5	via 212:14	vital 88:19 130:13
	utmost 119:13	viable 54:16 55:6	219:13
upcoming 139:19	120:12	vice 2:5,16,18	vocations 62:18
updated 50:20 51:5		3:7,9 9:22 60:1	voice 144:16
	Va 2:20 111:12	111:9,11 118:16	voiced 16:13
upgrades 137:16	124:6,8 130:15	165:8,10	voices 107:8
upon 15:6 16:9 17:3 19:2 20:5	146:8 155:19	vicinity 61:10	voluntary
21:19 43:17	158:9	view 47:9 57:15	84:12,14
44:7 74:10 93:6	valuable 191:13 201:16	136:17 168:6,20 171:4 194:15	vortex 14:10
194:1		views 11:7	30:22 31:5 94:3
upper 31:5 48:10	valuated 188:17	59:18,19	119:21 149:18
upstate 42:5	value 65:7 73:11 75:11 96:19	165:2,3 220:12	160:6
upstream 131:15	127:2,3	Virginia 3:14	
132:16 133:10	166:2,3,12,19	23:2,10 44:2	W.E 3:12 165:13
181:13	171:16 177:1	54:1 70:1	
upwards 119:11	178:19 180:5,15 184:21 189:6	133:12 165:18 166:14	wages 43:15 184:21
urge 147:14 177:3	197:22 200:6	168:10,15	Wagner 169:15
urgency 106:20	208:6 209:2	183:21,22	wait 14:1 41:12
157:9 159:11	211:21	184:3,9,15	
160:1 161:17	value-add 63:20	185:4,6,13 186:12,14,20	waiting 20:2 89:13
urging 51:14	value-added	187:1,3	walked 48:8
usage 19:4	186:21 188:13	188:1,22 195:15	
useful 141:3	valued 48:20	204:7 208:10,14	walking 187:21

	1 ag		
walks 43:20	98:22 129:13	well-being 81:8	142:3 145:17
Wall 194:7	183:9 199:13	wellhead 63:11	148:2 150:21
war 43:19	209:14 218:15	well-informed	153:22 154:20
	weak 57:11	109:18	155:14 158:5,20
warehouses	161:20		159:1,22 160:14
176:10	wealthy 45:17	well-known	161:18 163:15,16
war-like 171:7	weaponry 52:16	180:21	164:7,17 165:15
wars 52:13	_ · ·	well-placed	168:22 172:1,17
Washington 9:22	weapons 17:10	101:12	173:15 177:2,15
42:19 81:8	weather 44:8	wells 64:19,21	179:1 180:6
167:14	weaving 30:7	69:20 82:20	182:11 183:22
wasn't 44:4	web 5:9 92:14	89:7,9,11	184:11 190:8,10
176:15 215:8		104:16 131:6	194:8 196:2
217:22	we'd 86:4 127:6	190:12	202:4 204:4
waste 57:5	129:1,3	well-trained	205:7,21,22
71:4,11 73:9	weeds 143:21	127:2	206:8 207:10 209:5 212:6
75:4	week 26:16	well-versed	217:14 218:2
	153:17 161:11	153:15	217:14 218.2
wasted 96:6,10,16	175:17 176:4	we're 5:11 11:8	220:10,11
wastes 56:22	weeks 16:20 31:18	19:15,19	west 3:14 23:2,10
watching 53:8	215:20	20:2,3,19 29:12	44:2 54:1 97:15
133:1	weighed 163:7	34:7,16 35:21	133:12 165:18
water 35:17 39:8	welcome 4:3 5:4,8	36:11 37:19	166:14
53:3 74:14	7:4,6 9:12	47:17 52:4,19	168:10,15
80:16	13:12,14	53:13 54:10 56:1,21 58:17	183:21,22
81:2,4,9,21	welcomes 5:17	60:18 61:6 62:7	184:3,9,14,15,2
97:21 98:3,6		65:15 71:1	2 185:3,4,6,13
134:17	welcoming 10:10	77:13 81:12	186:2,12,13,20,
136:11,13 187:11	welder 198:6,13	82:3 85:17	22 187:2,3
	welders 197:7,8	88:3,7,8 91:18	188:1,7,22
waters 80:17 86:6	201:13	92:7 99:10,13	189:4,6,22 195:15 204:7
watershed 83:13	we'll 5:14 26:21	104:2 107:20	208:10,14
wave 194:18,22	31:18 47:18	110:1,11,16	ŕ
195:2	58:13 62:3	116:6,8,14,22	Western 204:5
Wayland 1:14	79:19 85:18	117:16,20	Westinghouse
11:3 213:6	91:21,22 92:18	118:15	26:18
219:4,5	104:13 106:2	119:16,18,19 120:6 121:17	westward 117:7
ways 22:2 35:4	119:10 157:2,7	120.0 121.17	wet 26:13 178:19
36:16 43:4	163:20 165:19	131:14 132:16	179:19 180:2
44:14 45:16	205:17 210:7	133:1 134:17	181:3,16 182:9
71:22 79:18	212:20 220:17	140:18 141:11	208:20
, 1.22 , 7.10			

	1 46		
we've 31:10 36:5	whole 27:12 32:9	witness 221:4,6,9	49:19 85:1,3,10
49:2 54:5 62:19	46:11 49:7	woman 37:12	86:5 99:2,6
63:3 66:19	66:20 98:5		101:15 102:7
68:17 76:5	106:9 107:5,22	wonder 39:6	116:1,6 122:15
79:11 83:10	146:2 150:13	wondered 203:1	124:15 130:6
87:9 95:4,5	171:8 189:16	wonderful	190:4 192:12,22
104:11	200:12 208:14	50:13,21 79:3	198:22 213:4
112:16,22	wholesale 135:2	202:19 219:9	workman-like
115:8,22 116:5			122:20 160:16
117:11 119:6	whom 204:15 218:5 221:3	Wood 187:8	works 146:3
121:20		work 11:6 12:2	180:11 192:4
123:12,13 124:1	who's 216:10	23:6 36:6,15	
126:10,22	220:5	41:15 51:4	world 8:11 13:15
129:22 130:1	whose 107:14	70:17 81:19	21:12 23:19
133:7 145:17	221:4	85:8,14 86:14	25:6 26:6 28:8
148:19 152:8	wild 49:3,5	93:11 109:8	46:3 55:1 62:10
154:4,8,19	215:4,9	126:4 127:1	76:11,14 77:18
160:14 161:20	ĺ í	129:21 145:8	78:19 171:2
172:4,5 177:16	Williams 2:19	162:13 163:3	177:20 182:9,10
178:6 189:22	111:12 118:17	172:8 174:7	185:12 186:17
190:6 191:16	119:4,13 131:19	178:2 183:5	world's 21:9 22:7
192:13 193:6,7 197:19 199:1,14	158:20	190:17 197:6	77:10 184:13
203:10 206:20	Williamsport	202:2,6,9,16	worldwide 14:7
217:12 218:3,13	190:18	207:6 219:13	108:5
Í	willing 158:5	worked 12:21	worth 8:15 21:13
whatever 17:5	163:3 179:14	48:7,9 112:11	119:6
57:22 158:5	Wilton 8:1	126:7,8 214:20	
what-not 133:17	- · ·	215:20	wrap 51:12 123:8
whereas 17:19	win 21:8 181:9	worker 199:9	157:3 162:5
200:7	wind 43:7 44:8,15	workers 8:7 76:3	written 50:22
	52:20 88:2	124:13 128:4	212:18
Whereupon 220:20	108:2 176:15,16	129:22 130:11	wrong 51:17,18
	window 120:9	172:6,7	143:4 177:13
whether 29:15	123:3,4 150:18	ŕ	
52:16 97:21	, i	workforce	WTO 174:11
98:1,8 104:1	Winds 42:2	62:12,14 127:3	www.energy.gov/
108:4 133:1	winter 67:22 94:3	128:9,14,19 130:11 172:9	qer 6:3 219:22
143:10,11 144:1	160:6	189:4 193:10	Wyoming 69:15
149:15 152:22	winters 74:6	210:4	, ,
153:1 166:16	wisdom 30:17		X
168:14,19 170:5		working 11:8	XL 97:13 124:19
White 11:1 29:19	wish 5:18 108:15	12:19 21:17	158:13
whoever 100:11	wishing 17:4	24:19 36:17	150.15
	6 ···	40:1 48:13	

	rag	<u> </u>	
Y yards 8:18 49:7			
yellow 68:1			
Yep 162:6			
yet 5:19 150:9 159:5 160:5 162:2 218:5			
York 14:18 31:2 42:5 120:16 167:14 216:1			
you'll 64:3 67:22 92:15 213:3 220:4			
young 202:6 204:19			
youth 201:21,22			
you've 92:13 162:22 175:1 177:3 203:8 216:14			
Z Zane 209:4			
zero 67:20			
zingers 143:21			
Zone 186:1,10,16			
zoning 104:16			